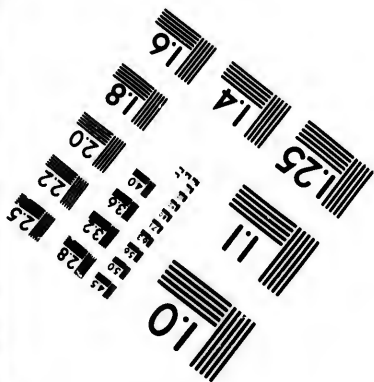
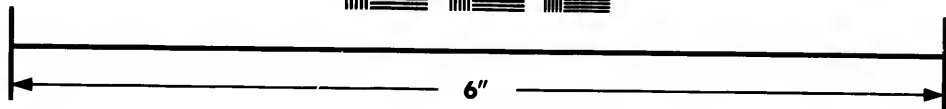
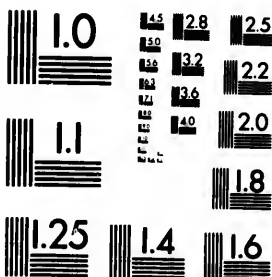


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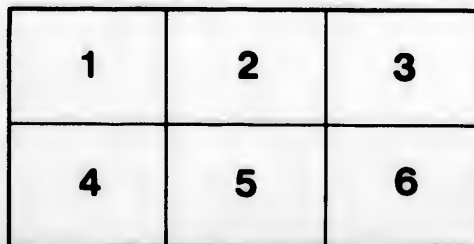
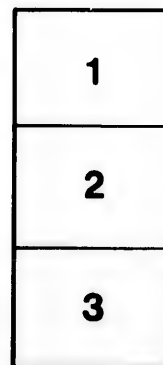
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AN OTAHEITAN CHIEF.

*Acq<sup>d</sup> THE Mitchell.*

*Dec<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1833*

**L I F E**

**OF**

**CAPTAIN JAMES COOK,**

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**A NEW EDITION.**

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**LONDON:**

**Printed for the Executrix of the late W. Wetton;**

**AND SOLD BY**

**C. F. COCK, 21, FLEET STREET,**

**And all Booksellers.**

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**1831.**

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## PREFACE

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THE life of Captain Cook, which is the subject of the following pages, holds out an instructive encouragement to those who, in their conduct through life, always combine industry and virtue.

The young reader will perceive from it, that the humble birth of this illustrious seaman was no bar to his advancement in life; his excellent character, not less than his professional skill, always recommended him to the notice of his superiors, and at last gave him those opportunities which have placed him in the first rank of naval discoverers.

Captain Cook, however, is not known to the world merely as one who so much increased our knowledge of the geography of the earth; he has left behind him the far higher character of having employed all his talents in improving the condition, and thus advancing the happiness, of his fellow-creatures.

It must not, however, be supposed from this narrative, that every man who wishes to rise eminently above his condition, will always find his honest endeavours crowned

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with success; that is reserved for those whom the Almighty has gifted with extraordinary talents, and it is our duty to live contented with the lot assigned us; but it is hoped to establish this important truth, that industry, prudence, honesty, and perseverance, are ever sure of being rewarded, even in this world; and though they may not raise us to honours, will yet obtain for us the good opinion and protection of our superiors, and the respect and esteem of our equals; and that it is in every man's power to be a useful member of society, and an example to those amongst whom he lives.

LIFE  
OF  
CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.

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CHAP. I.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK had no claim to distinction, on account of the lustre of his birth, or the dignity of his ancestors. His father, James Cook, was in the humble station of a farm servant, and married a woman of the same rank with himself, whose Christian name was Grace. Both of them were noted in their neighbourhood for their honesty, sobriety, and diligence, qualities which are estimable even in the humblest station. At Marton, in Yorkshire, Captain Cook was born, on the 27th October, 1728. He was one of nine children, all of whom died young, excepting a daughter, who married a fisherman at Redcar. He was taught to read by Dame Walker, the school-mistress of the village. When he was eight years of age, his father, in consequence of the character he had obtained for industry, frugality, and skill in husbandry, was appointed head servant to a farm called Airy Holme near Great Ayton.

To this place, therefore, he removed with his family; and his son James, at his master's expence, was put to a day-school in Ayton, where he was instructed in writing, and in a few of the first rules of arithmetic.

Before he was thirteen years of age, he was bound an apprentice to Mr. William Sanderson, a haberdasher at Staiths, a considerable fishing town about ten miles north of Whitby. This employment, however, was very unsuitable to young Cook's disposition. The sea was the object of his inclination; and his passion for it could not avoid being strengthened by the great number of vessels almost constantly passing and repassing within sight of him, between London, Shields, and Sunderland; he prevailed therefore on his master to give him his discharge, and soon after bound himself for seven years to Messrs. John and Henry Walker, of Whitby, principal owners of two ships, which were constantly employed in the coal trade. After he was out of his time, he continued to serve in the coal and other branches of trade, in the capacity of a common sailor; at length, he was raised to be mate of one of Mr. John Walker's ships, and some time after had an offer of the place of captain, which he declined, having resolved, as he expressed it, to try his fortune in the navy. In the spring of the year 1755, accordingly he went to a rendezvous at Wapping, and entered aboard the Eagle man of war, of

sixty guns. Sir Hugh Palliser took the command soon after, and found in her James Cook, whom he soon distinguished to be an able, diligent, and well conducted seaman.

In the course of some time, Captain Palliser received a letter from some respectable persons in Scarborough, requesting, if he thought Cook deserving of it, that he would point out in what manner they might best assist towards forwarding the young man's promotion. The captain, in his reply, did justice to Cook's merit, and added, that a master's warrant might, perhaps, be procured for him, by which he would be raised to a station that he was well qualified to discharge with ability and credit.

Such a warrant he obtained on the 15th of May, 1759, for the Mercury, which sailed shortly after to join the expedition against Quebec, in North America. During that siege, a difficult and dangerous service was necessary to be performed. This was to take the soundings in the channel of the river St. Lawrence, in the very face of the enemy's camp, in order to enable the admiral to place ships against the French batteries. Captain Palliser, in consequence of his acquaintance with Mr. Cook's sagacity and resolution, recommended him to the service; and he performed it in the most complete manner. In this business he was employed during

the night time, for several nights together. At length, he was discovered by the enemy, who collected a great number of Indians and canoes, in a wood near the water-side, which were launched in the night, for the purpose of surrounding him, and cutting him off. On this occasion, he had a very narrow escape. He was obliged to run for it, and pushed on shore on the island of Orleans, near the guard of the English hospital. Some of the Indians entered at the stern of the boat, as Mr. Cook leaped out at the bow; and the boat, which was a barge belonging to one of the ships of war, was carried away in triumph.

After the expedition at Quebec, Mr. Cook, by warrant from Lord Colvill, was appointed, on the 22d of September, master of his own ship, the Northumberland man of war. In this station, Mr. Cook's behaviour did not fail to gain him the esteem and friendship of his commander. He had received a very indifferent education, but being sensible that the ignorant can never expect to rise, he endeavoured to remove that deficiency, by unremitting assiduity in the intervals of leisure which his employment allowed. The books of which he had the assistance were few in number; but his industry enabled him to supply many defects, and to make a progress far superior to what could be expected from the advantages he enjoyed.

While Mr. Cook was master of the *Nor-thumberland*, under Lord Colvill, that ship being ordered to Newfoundland, in September, 1762, he had an opportunity of recommending himself to Admiral (then Captain) Graves, the governor, by the accurate surveys he made of the harbour and coast. This esteem which Captain Graves had conceived for him, was confirmed by the testimonies to his character that were given by all the officers under whom he served.

In the latter end of 1762, Mr. Cook returned to England; and on the 21st of December, in the same year, married, at Barking, in Essex, Miss Elizabeth Batts, an amiable and deserving woman, who was justly entitled to, and enjoyed, his tenderest regard and affection. But his station in life, and the high duties to which he was called, did not permit him to partake of matrimonial felicity, without many and very long interruptions.

Early in the year 1763, it was determined that Captain Graves should go out again, as Governor of Newfoundland. As the country was very valuable in a commercial view, the captain obtained an establishment for the survey of its coasts; and knowing Mr. Cook's mind, made proposals to him to go out as surveyor, to which, notwithstanding his recent marriage, he readily and prudently acceded. Accordingly, he went out with

the captain a surveyor, and fully justified the good opinion which he had conceived of him. Indeed, it is a striking proof of Mr. Cook's merit, that every one he served under became afterwards his warmest friend and patron, and never omitted an opportunity of shewing the highest opinion of his character and abilities.

During these four years, the leisure which his professional duties allowed him, was employed in the study of mathematics and astronomy, both of which are so necessary to a complete knowledge of seamanship; and such was the assiduity with which he applied himself, that at the period of his final return from Newfoundland, in 1767, he had already acquired the character of being an able mathematician.

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CHAP. II.

SHORTLY after Mr. Cook's return to England, an expedition to Otaheite, one of the South Sea Islands, was resolved on, for the purpose of observing the passage of the planet Venus across the Sun, a point which, it will be sufficient for the reader to know, was eminently calculated to advance the interests of science. No person appeared to his Majesty George III., and the Board of Admiralty, so well qualified as Cook, to command the vessel which was to carry out

the observers. His character, as has been already stated, ranked high, and he was recommended in the warmest manner by his steady friend Sir Hugh Palliser, who embraced with pleasure this opportunity of rewarding his professional merit, and exemplary character. On this occasion, Mr. Cook was promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, his commission bearing date the 25th of May, 1768.

To ensure as many advantages as possible from an expedition on which, on account of its importance, the attention of Europe was fixed, the lieutenant was accompanied by the present Sir Joseph Banks, the venerable president of the Royal Society, who may be justly stiled the father of the scientific world, by Dr. Solander, the celebrated botanist, and by Mr. Green, the astronomer. It is but seldom that distant enterprises have been undertaken, unless for the purposes of avarice or ambition, but on this occasion the sole objects of the expedition, which was likely to prove tedious, fatiguing, and dangerous, were the advancement of knowledge, and the improvement and happiness of those savage countries which were to be visited.

The complement of Lieutenant Cook's ship, which was called the Endeavour, and was of 370 tons burden, consisted of eighty-four persons, besides the commander. Her victualling was for eighteen months; and



there were put on board of her ten carriage and twelve swivel guns, together with an ample store of ammunition, and other necessaries. On the 30th of July, all things being aboard, the Endeavour sailed down the river, and on the 26th of August got under weigh from Plymouth Sound.

Without mentioning the intermediate places at which the Endeavour stopped to take in supplies of fresh provisions and water, it will suffice to state, that after a very prosperous navigation, she entered the Strait Le Maire on the 14th of January, 1769; on the 11th of April arrived in sight of Otaheite; and on the 13th she came to an anchor in Port Royal Bay, which is called Matavai by the natives. As the stay of the English in the island was not likely to be very short, and much depended on the manner in which traffic should be carried on with the inhabitants, Lieutenant Cook, with great good sense and humanity, drew up a set of regulations for the behaviour of his people, and gave it in command, that they should punctually be observed.

One of the first things that occupied the lieutenant's attention, after his arrival at Otaheite, was to prepare for the execution of his grand commission. For this purpose, he determined to go on shore and fix upon some spot, commanded by the guns of the ship, where he might throw up a small fort

for defence, and get every thing ready for making the astronomical observation. Accordingly, he took a party of men and landed, being accompanied by Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Green. They soon fixed upon a place very proper for their design, and which was at a considerable distance from any habitation of the natives. While the gentlemen were marking out the ground which they intended to occupy, and seeing a small tent erected, that belonged to Mr. Banks, a great number of the people of the country gathered gradually around them, but with no hostile appearance, as there was not among the Indians a single weapon of any kind. Mr. Cook, however, intimated that none of them were to come within the line he had drawn, excepting one who appeared to be a chief, and Owhaw, a native, who attached himself to the English. The lieutenant endeavoured to make these two persons understand, that the ground which had been marked out, was only wanted to sleep upon for a certain number of nights, and that then it would be quitted; and he was glad to find that they behaved with a deference and respect which were highly pleasing. They sat down without the circle, peaceably and uninterruptedly attending to the progress of the business, which was upwards of two hours in completing.

This matter being finished, and Mr. Cook

having appointed thirteen marines and a petty officer to guard the tent, he and the gentlemen with him set out upon a little excursion into the woods of the country. They had not, however, gone far, before they were brought back by a very disagreeable event. One of the Indians had watched an opportunity of taking the sentry unawares, and had snatched away his musket. Upon this, the petty officer who commanded the party, and who was a midshipman, ordered the marines to fire. With equal want of consideration, and, perhaps, with equal inhumanity, the men immediately discharged their pieces among the thickest of the flying crowd, who consisted of more than a hundred. It being observed that the thief did not fall, he was pursued, and shot dead. From subsequent information it happily appeared, that none of the natives besides were either killed or wounded.

Lieut. Cook, who was highly displeased with the conduct of the petty officer, used every method in his power to dispel the terrors and apprehensions of the Indians, but not immediately with effect. The next morning, but few of the inhabitants were seen upon the beach, and not one of them came off to the ship. In the evening, however, when the lieutenant went on shore with only a boat's crew, and some of the gentlemen, between thirty and forty of the natives gathered

around them, and trafficked with them, in a friendly manner, for cocoa-nuts, and other fruit.

On the 26th, the lieutenant mounted six swivel guns upon the fort, on which occasion he saw, with concern, that the natives were alarmed and terrified. Some fishermen, who lived upon the point, removed to a greater distance; and Owhaw informed the English, by signs, of his expectation, that in four days they would fire their great guns.

The lieutenant, on the succeeding day, gave a striking proof of his regard to justice, and of his care to preserve the inhabitants from injury and violence, by the punishment he inflicted on the butcher of the Endeavour, who was accused of having threatened, or attempted, the life of a woman that was the wife of a chief, remarkable for his attachment to our navigators. The butcher wanted to purchase of her a stone hatchet for a nail. To this bargain she absolutely refused to accede; upon which, the fellow caught up the hatchet, and threw down the nail; threatening, at the same time, that if she made any resistance, he would cut her throat with a reaping-hook which he had in his hand. The affair being reported by Mr. Banks to Lieut. Cook, he took an opportunity, when the chief and his wife, with others of the natives, were on board the ship, to call up the offender, and, after recapitulating the accusation, and

proof of it, to give orders for his immediate punishment. While the butcher was stripped, and tied up to the rigging, the Indians preserved a fixed attention, and waited for the event in silent suspense. But as soon as the first stroke was inflicted, such was the humanity of these people, that they interfered with great agitation, and earnestly entreated that the rest of the punishment might be remitted. To this, however, the lieutenant, for various reasons, could not grant his consent; and, when they found that their intercessions were ineffectual, they manifested their compassion by tears.

The lieutenant, and the rest of the gentlemen, had hitherto, with a laudable discretion, bartered only beads for bread-fruit, coconuts, and other provisions. But the market becoming slack, they were obliged for the first time, on the 8th of May, to bring out their nails; and such was the effect of this new commodity, that one of the smallest size, which was about four inches long, procured twenty coconuts, and bread-fruit in proportion.

As the day approached for executing the grand purpose of the voyage, it will be supposed that Lieutenant Cook felt great anxiety lest any thing should prevent the observation from being successfully made; to have accomplished such a voyage fruitlessly, would have been to him and his companions a cruel

disappointment, and yet such a failure must have occurred, had the weather been unfavourable. They could not sleep in peace the preceding night; but their apprehensions were happily removed by the sun's rising, on the morning of the 3d of June, without a cloud. The weather continued with equal clearness throughout the whole of the day; so that the observation was successfully made, as well at the Observatory, as upon a neighbouring island, whither a party had been sent for that purpose.

A valuable employment of Mr. Banks was the planting of a great quantity of the seeds of water-melons, oranges, lemons, limes, and other plants and trees, which he had brought from Rio de Janeiro, with the benevolent design of adding these fruits to the native vegetable productions of the place.

Lieutenant Cook now began to prepare for his departure; previous to which, however, he found himself involved in a dispute with the natives, from which nothing but the greatest prudence on his part could have extricated him. In the middle of the night, between the 8th and 9th of July, Clement Webb and Samuel Gibson, two of the marines, went privately from the fort. As they were not to be found in the morning, Mr. Cook was apprehensive that they intended to stay behind; but being unwilling to endanger the harmony and good-will which at present sub-

sisted between our people and the natives, he determined to wait a day for the chance of the men's return. As, to the great concern of the lieutenant, the marines were not come back on the morning of the 10th, inquiry was made after them of the Indians, who acknowledged that each of them had taken a wife, and had resolved to become inhabitants of the country. After some deliberation, two of the natives undertook to conduct such persons to the place of the deserters' retreat, as Mr. Cook should think proper to send; and accordingly he dispatched with the guides a petty officer, and the corporal of the marines. As it was of the utmost importance to recover the men, and to do it speedily, it was intimated to several of the chiefs who were in the fort with their wives, that they would not be permitted to leave it till the fugitives were returned; and the lieutenant had the pleasure of observing that they received the intimation with very little indications of alarm. While this transaction took place at the fort, our commander sent Mr. Hicks in the pinnace to fetch Tootahah, another chief, on board the ship. Mr. Cook had reason to expect, if the Indian guides proved faithful, that the deserters, and those who went in search of them, would return before the evening. Being disappointed, his suspicions increased, and thinking it not safe when the night approached,

to let the persons whom he had detained as hostages continue at the fort, he ordered them to be taken on board the Endeavour; a circumstance which excited so general an alarm, that several of them, and especially the women, expressed their apprehensions with great emotion, and many tears. Webb, about nine o'clock, was brought back by some of the natives, who declared that Gibson, and the petty officer and corporal, would not be restored till Tootahah should be set at liberty. Lieutenant Cook now found that the tables were turned upon him; but, having proceeded too far to retreat, he immediately dispatched Mr. Hicks in the long-boat, with a strong party of men, to rescue the prisoners. Tootahah was, at the same time, informed, that it behoved him to send some of his people with them, for the purpose of affording them effectual assistance. With this injunction he readily complied, and the prisoners were restored without the least opposition. On the next day, they were brought back to the ship, upon which the chiefs were released from their confinement. Thus ended an affair which had given the lieutenant a great deal of trouble and concern. It appears, however, that the measure which he pursued was the result of an absolute necessity; since it was only by the seizure of the chiefs that he could have recovered his men.



Tupia was one of the natives who had so particularly devoted himself to the English, that he had scarcely ever been absent from them during the whole of their stay at Otaheite. To his knowledge of the habits and manners of his countrymen, he added great experience in navigation, and a particular acquaintance with the number and situation of the neighbouring islands. This man had often expressed a desire to go with our navigators, and when they were ready to depart, he came on board, with a boy about thirteen years of age, and intreated that he might be permitted to proceed with them on their voyage. To have such a person in the Endeavour, was desirable on many accounts; and, therefore, Lieutenant Cook gladly acceded to his proposal.

On the 13th of July, the English weighed anchor; and as soon as the ship was under sail, the Indians on board took their leaves, and wept, with a decent and silent sorrow, in which there was something very striking and tender. Tupia sustained himself in this scene with a truly admirable firmness and resolution: for, though he wept, the effort he made to conceal his tears concurred with them, to do him honour.

The Endeavour, on the 16th, being close in with the north-west part of Huaheine, some canoes soon came off, in one of which was the king of the island and his wife. At first,

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OTAHEITEAN WAR CANOE.

the people seemed afraid ; but, upon seeing Tupia, their apprehensions were in part removed, and, at length, in consequence of frequent and earnestly-repeated assurances of friendship, their majesties, and several others, ventured on board the ship. When they had become more familiar, Mr. Cook was given to understand that the king was called Oree, and that he proposed, as a mark of amity, their making an exchange of their names. To this our commander readily consented ; and, during the remainder of their being together, the lieutenant was Oree, and his majesty was Cookee.

After a tedious navigation of some days, Lieutenant Cook came to an anchor on the 1st of August, in a harbour of the island of Ulietea, one of the same group in which Otaheite is situated, and to which he gave the name of the Sandwich Islands, in honour of his patron, the first lord at the Admiralty Board.

On the 5th of August, Opoony, the king of these islands, sent Mr. Cook a present of three hogs, some fowls, and several pieces of cloth, of uncommon length, together with a considerable quantity of plantains, coconuts, and other refreshments. This present was accompanied with a message, that, on the next day, he intended to pay our commander a visit. Accordingly, on the 6th, the lieutenant and the rest of the gentlemen all staid

at home, in expectation of the important visitor; who did not, however, make his appearance, but sent three very young girls as his messengers, to demand something in return for his present. In the afternoon, as the great king would not go to the English, the English determined to go to the great king. From the account which had been given of him, as being a great conqueror, and the terror of all his neighbours, Lieutenant Cook and his companions expected to see a young and vigorous chief, with an intelligent countenance, and the marks of an enterprising spirit; instead of which, they found a feeble old man, withered and decrepid, half blind with age, and so sluggish and stupid, that he scarcely appeared to be possessed even of a common degree of understanding.

On the 9th of August our voyagers resumed their course, and on the 6th of October discovered land, which was afterwards found to be a part of New Zealand.

Lieutenant Cook, having anchored on the 8th, in a bay at the entrance of a small river, went on shore in the evening, with the pinnace and yawl, accompanied by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, and attended by a party of men. When they came near the place where the Indians were assembled, the latter all ran away: and the gentlemen, having left four boys to take care of the yawl, walked up to several huts, which were about t or

three hundred yards from the water-side.— They had not gone very far, when four men, armed with long lances, rushed out of the woods, and running up to attack the boat, would certainly have cut her off, if they had not been discovered by the people in the pinnace, who called to the boys to drop down the stream. The boys instantly obeyed; but being closely pursued by the natives, the cockswain of the pinnace, to whom the charge of the boats was committed, fired a musket over their heads. At this they stopped, and looked around them; but their alarm speedily subsiding, they brandished their lances in a threatening manner, and in a few minutes renewed the pursuit. The firing of a second musket over their heads, did not draw from them any kind of notice. At last, one of them having lifted up his spear to dart it at the boat, another piece was fired, by which he was shot dead. At the fall of their associate, the three remaining Indians stood for a while motionless, and seemed petrified with astonishment. No sooner had they recovered themselves, than they went back, dragging after them the dead body, which, however, they were obliged to leave, that it might not retard their flight. Lieutenant Cook, and his friends, who had straggled at a little distance from each other were drawn together upon the report of the first musket, and returned speedily to the

boat, in which naving crossed the river, they soon beheld the Indian lying dead upon the ground. After their return to the ship, they could hear the people on shore talking with great earnestness, and in a very loud tone of voice.

Notwithstanding this disaster, the lieutenant, being desirous of establishing an intercourse with the natives, ordered, on the following day, three boats to be manned, and proceeded towards the shore, accompanied by Tupia. About fifty of the inhabitants seemed to wait for their landing, having seated themselves upon the ground, on the opposite side of the river. This being regarded as a sign of fear, Mr. Cook advanced towards them; but had not gone many paces before all the Indians started up, and every man produced either a long pike, or a small weapon of green talk. Though Tupia called to them in the language of Otaheite, they only answered by flourishing their weapons, and making signs for the gentlemen to depart. On a musket's being fired wide of them, they desisted from their threats; and our commander, who had prudently retreated till the marines could be landed, again advanced towards them, with his companions. Tupia was a second time directed to speak to them, and it was perceived with great pleasure that he was perfectly understood, his and their language

being the same, excepting only in a diversity of dialect. He informed them, that our voyagers only wanted provision and water, in exchange for iron, the properties of which he explained, as far as he was able. Though the natives seemed willing to trade, Tupia was sensible, during the course of his conversation with them, that their intentions were unfriendly; and of this he repeatedly warned the English gentlemen.

This hostility at last became so apparent, that the lieutenant, finding that nothing, at this place, could be done with these people, and that the water in the river was salt, proceeded in the boats, round the head of the bay, in search of fresh water.

A few days after, a circumstance occurred which shewed how ready the inhabitants of New Zealand were to take advantage of our navigators. In a large armed canoe, which came boldly alongside of the ship, was a man who had a black skin thrown over him, somewhat like that of a bear. Mr. Cook being desirous of knowing to what animal it originally belonged, offered the Indian for it a piece of red baize. With this bargain he seemed to be greatly pleased, immediately pulling off the skin, and holding it up in the boat. He would not, however, part with it till he had the cloth in his possession; and as there could be no transfer of property, if equal caution should



be exercised on both sides, the lieutenant ordered the baize to be delivered into his hands. Upon this, instead of sending up the skin, he began with amazing coolness to pack up both that and the cloth, which he had received as the purchase of it, in a basket; nor did he pay the least regard to Mr. Cook's demand or remonstrances, but soon after put off from the English vessel. Our commander was too generous to revenge this insult by any act of severity.

On the 8th of November Mr. Cook was near an island which he called the Mayor, the inhabitants of which displayed many instances of hostility, and, in their traffic with our navigators, committed various acts of fraud and robbery. As the lieutenant intended to continue in the place five or six days in order to make an astronomical observation, it was absolutely necessary, for the prevention of future mischief, to convince these people that the English were not to be ill-treated with impunity. Accordingly, some small shot were fired at a thief of uncommon insolence, and a musket ball was discharged through the bottom of his boat. Upon this, it was paddled to about a hundred yards distance; and, to the surprise of Mr. Cook and his friends, the Indians in the other canoes took not the least notice of their wounded companion, though he bled very much but returned to the ship,

and continued to trade with the most perfect indifference and unconcern. For a considerable time they dealt fairly. At last, however, one of them thought fit to move off with two different pieces of cloth which had been given for the same weapon. When he had gotten to such a distance that he thought himself secure of his prizes, a musket was fired after him, which fortunately struck the boat just at the water's edge, and made two holes in her side. This excited such an alarm, that not only the people who were shot at, but all the rest of the canoes, made off with the utmost expedition. As the last proof of superiority, our commander ordered a round shot to be fired over them, and the effects of the flash, the noise and the bounding of the ball, was, that not a boat stopped till they got to land.

In the range from Isle of Mayor, several canoes, on the 18th, put off from different places, and advanced towards the Endeavour. When two of these canoes, in which there might be about sixty men, came within the reach of the human voice, the Indians sung their war song; but seeing that little notice was taken of them, they threw a few stones at the English, and then rowed off towards the shore. In a short time, however, they returned, as if with a fixed resolution to provoke our voyagers to a battle, animating themselves by their

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song as they had done before. It was on this occasion that Tupia exhibited proofs of discretion and good sense which deserve to be related: without any directions from the gentlemen of the Endeavour, he began to expostulate with the natives, and told them that our people had weapons which could destroy them in a moment. Their answer to this expostulation was, in their own language, "Come on shore, and we will kill you all." "Well," replied Tupia, "but why should you molest us while we are at sea? As we do not wish to fight, we shall not accept your challenge to come on shore; and here, there is no pretence for a quarrel, the sea being no more your property than the ship." This eloquence, which greatly surprised Lieutenant Cook and his friends, as they had not suggested to Tupia any of the arguments he made use of, produced no effect upon the minds of the Indians, who soon renewed their attack. The oratory of a musket, which was fired through one of their boats, but so as not to hurt one of them, quelled their courage, and sent them instantly away.

On the 29th of November, Lieutenant Cook, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and others with them, were in a situation somewhat critical and alarming. Having landed upon an island in the neighbourhood of Cape Bret, they were in a few minutes surrounded by two or

three hundred people. Though the Indians were all armed, they came on in so confused and straggling a manner, that it did not appear that any injury was intended by them; and the English gentlemen were determined that hostilities should not begin on their part. At first, the natives continued quiet; but their weapons were held ready to strike, and they seemed to be rather irresolute than peaceable. While the lieutenant and his friends remained in this state of suspense, another party of Indians came up; and the boldness of the whole body being increased by the augmentation of their numbers, they began the dance and song which are their preludes to a battle. An attempt that was made by a number of them to seize the two boats which had brought our voyagers to land, appeared to be the signal for a general attack. It now became necessary for Mr. Cook to exert himself with vigour. Accordingly, he discharged his musket, which was loaded with small shot, at one of the forwardest of the assailants, and Mr. Banks, and two of our men, fired immediately afterwards. Though this made the natives fall back in some confusion, nevertheless, one of the chiefs, who was at the distance of about twenty yards, had the courage to rally them, and calling loudly to his companions, led them on to the charge. Dr. Solander instantly discharged his piece at this cham-

pion, who, upon feeling the shot, stopped short, and then ran away, with the rest of his countrymen. Still, however, they did not disperse, but got upon rising ground, and seemed only to want some leader of resolution to renew the assault. While our people were in this doubtful situation, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, the ship, from which a much greater number of natives were seen than could be discovered on shore, brought her broadside to bear, and entirely dispersed them, by firing a few shot over their heads. In this skirmish only two of them were hurt with the small shot, and not a single life was lost; a case which would not have happened if Lieutenant Cook had not humanely restrained his men.

On the same day, Mr. Cook displayed a very exemplary act of discipline. Some of the ship's people, who, when the natives were to be punished for a fraud, were inflexible in demanding justice, thought fit to break into one of their plantations, and to dig up a quantity of potatoes. For this, the lieutenant ordered each of them to receive twelve lashes, after which two of them were released. But the third, in a singular strain of morality, insisted upon it that it was no crime in an Englishman to plunder an Indian plantation. The method taken by our commander was perhaps the only one such a man would have listened to; it was, to send him back to his

confinement, and not to permit him to be released till he had been punished with six lashes more.

Nothing remarkable occurred between the 5th of December, when the Endeavour weighed anchor from New Zealand, and the 13th of January; on the latter day, however, the ceremony was performed of giving name to an inlet, where our voyagers had lain for some time, after quitting this inhospitable part of the coast, and of erecting a memorial of the visit which they had made to this place. The carpenter having prepared two posts for the purpose, our commander ordered them to be inscribed with the ship's name, and the dates of the year and the month. One of these he set up at the watering-place, hoisting the union flag upon the top of it; and the other he carried over to the island that lies nearest the sea, and which is called by the natives, Motuara. He went first, accompanied by Mr. Monkhouse and Tupia, to the neighbouring village, where he met with an old man, who had maintained a friendly intercourse with the English. To this old man, and several Indians besides, the lieutenant, by means of Tupia, explained his design, which he informed them was to erect a mark upon the island, in order to shew to any other ship which should happen to come thither, that our navigators had been there before. To this the inhabitants readily consented, and

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promised that they would never pull it down. He then gave something to every one present, and to the old man a silver three-pence, and some spike-nails, with the king's broad arrow cut deep upon them. These were things which Mr. Cook thought were the most likely to be long preserved. After this, he conveyed the post to the highest part of the island; and, having fixed it firmly in the ground, hoisted upon it the union flag, and honoured the inlet with the name of Queen Charlotte's Sound, in honour of her late majesty. At the same time he took formal possession of this and the adjacent country, in the name, and for the use, of his Majesty King George the Third. The ceremony was concluded by the gentlemen's drinking a bottle of wine to her majesty's health; and the bottle being given to the old man who had attended them up the hill, he was highly delighted with his present.

The young reader, perhaps, might inquire, on what ground Lieutenant Cook could take formal possession of this part of New Zealand, in the name, and *for the use*, of the King of Great Britain, when the country was already inhabited, and of course belonged to those by whom it was occupied. To this the best answer seems to be, that the lieutenant, in the ceremony performed by him, had no intention to deprive the inhabitants of their natural rights, but only to

preclude the claims of future European navigators, who, under the auspices, and for the benefit, of their respective states or kingdoms, might form pretensions to which they were not entitled by prior discovery.

On the 31st of March, our commander having sailed from Cape Farewell in New Zealand, and pursued his voyage to the westward, New Holland, or, as it is now called, New South Wales, came in sight on the 19th of April; and on the 28th of that month, the ship anchored in a bay, to which, from the number of plants which were discovered growing on the adjoining shore, he gave the name of Botany Bay. This, it is well known, is the place to which criminals are banished when their offence is not so great as to be punishable by death, though it renders them unworthy of remaining any longer at home, to be a disgrace and a terror to their fellow countrymen.

In the afternoon the boats were manned; and Lieutenant Cook and his friends, having Tupia of their party, set out from the Endeavour. They intended to land where they had seen some Indians, and began to hope, that as these Indians had paid no regard to the ship when she came into the bay, they would be as inattentive to the advances of the English towards the shore. In this, however, they were disappointed; for as soon as they approached the rocks, two of the men came



down upon them to dispute their landing, and the rest ran away. These champions, who were armed with lances about ten feet long, called to our navigators in a very loud tone, and in a harsh language, of which even Tupia did not understand a single word. At the same time, they brandished their weapons, and seemed resolved to defend their coast to the utmost, though they were but two to forty. The lieutenant, who could not but admire their courage, and who was unwilling that hostilities should commence with such inequality of force on their side, ordered his boat to lie upon her oars. He and the other gentlemen then parlied with them by signs; and, to obtain their good will, he threw them nails, beads, and several trifles besides, with which they appeared to be well pleased. After this, our commander endeavoured to make them understand that he wanted water, and attempted to convince them, by all the methods in his power, that he had no injurious design against them. Being willing to interpret the waving of their hands as an invitation to proceed, the boat put in to the shore; but no sooner was this perceived, than it was opposed by the two Indians, one of whom seemed to be a youth about nineteen or twenty years old, and the other a man of middle age. The only resource now left for Mr. Cook was to fire a musket between them, which being done, the youngest of them

dropped a bundle of lances on the rock, but recollecting himself in an instant, he snatched them up again in great haste. A stone was then thrown at the English, upon which the lieutenant ordered a musket to be fired with small shot. This struck the eldest upon the legs, and he immediately ran to one of the houses, which was at about a hundred yards distance. Mr. Cook, who now hoped that the contest was over, instantly landed with his party; but they had scarcely quitted the boat, when the Indian returned, having only left the rock to fetch a shield or target for his defence. As soon as he came up, he and his comrade threw each of them a lance in the midst of our people, but happily without hurting a single person. At the firing of a third musket, one of the two men darted another lance, and then both of them ran away. After this, the gentlemen repaired to the huts, and threw into the house where the children were, some beads, ribbons, pieces of cloth, and other presents. These they hoped would procure them the good will of the inhabitants. When, however, the lieutenant and his companions returned the next day, they had the mortification of finding, that the beads and ribbons which they had left the night before, had not been removed from their places, and that not an Indian was to be seen.

On the 1st of May, our commander re-

solved to make an excursion into the country. Accordingly, he, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and seven others, all of them properly accoutred for the expedition, set out, and repaired first to the huts near the watering place, whither some of the Indians continued every day to resort. Though the little presents which had been left there before, had not yet been taken away, our gentlemen added others of still greater value, consisting of cloth, beads, combs, and looking glasses. After this, they went up into the country, the face of which is finely diversified by wood and lawn. The soil they found to be either swamp or light sand.

While the lieutenant and his friends were upon this excursion, Mr. Gore, who had been sent out in the morning to dredge for oysters, having performed that service, dismissed his boat, and taking a midshipman with him, set out to join the waterers by land. In his way he fell in with a body of two and twenty Indians, who followed him, and were often at no greater distance than that of twenty yards. When he perceived them so near, he stopped, and faced about, upon which they likewise stopped; and when he went on again, they continued their pursuit. But though they were all armed with lances, they did not attack Mr. Gore; so that he and the midshipman got in safety to

the watering place. When the natives came in sight of the main body of the English, they halted at about the distance of a quarter of a mile, and stood still. By this Mr. Monkhouse, and two or three of the waterers, were encouraged to march up to them; but seeing the Indians keep their ground, they were seized with a sudden fear, which is not uncommon to the rash and fool-hardy, and made a hasty retreat. Four of the Indians immediately ran forward, and discharged their lances at the fugitives, with such force that they went beyond them. Our people, recovering their spirits, stopped to collect the lances, upon which the natives, in their turn, began to retire. At this time, Mr. Cook came up with his companions, and being desirous of convincing the Indians that they were neither afraid of them, nor designed to do them any injury, they advanced towards them, endeavouring, by signs of expostulation and entreaty, to engage them to an intercourse, but without effect.

On the 6th of May our navigators set sail from Botany Bay, and continued till the 10th of June coasting along the eastern side of New Holland, without meeting with any remarkable occurrence: on this latter day, however, as the Endeavour was pursuing her course from a bay, to which the name of Trinity Bay had been given, she fell into a situation as critical and dangerous

as any that is recorded in the history of navigation. The ship had the advantage of a fine breeze, and a clear moon-light night: and in standing off from six till near nine o'clock, she had deepened her water from fourteen to twenty-one fathom. But while our navigators were at supper, it suddenly shoaled, and they fell into twelve, ten, and eight fathom, within the compass of a few minutes. Mr. Cook immediately ordered every man to his station, and all was ready to put about and come to an anchor, when deep water being met with again at the next cast of the lead, it was concluded that the vessel had gone over the tail of the shoals which had been seen at sun-set, and that the danger was now over. However, a little before eleven, the water shoaled at once from twenty to seventeen fathom, and before the lead could be cast again, the ship struck, and remained immoveable, excepting so far as she was influenced by the heaving of the surge, that beat her against the crags of the rock upon which she lay. A few moments brought every person upon deck, with countenances suited to the horrors of the situation. As our people knew, from the breeze which they had in the evening, that they could not be very near the shore, there was too much reason to conclude that they were upon a rock of coral, which, on account of the sharpness of its points, and the rough-

ness of its surface, is more fatal than any other. On examining the depth of water round the ship, it was speedily discovered that the misfortune of our voyagers was equal to their apprehensions. The vessel had been lifted over a ledge of the rock, and lay in a hollow within it, in some places of which hollow there were from three to four fathom, and in others not so many feet, of water. To complete the scene of distress, it appeared, from the light of the moon, that the sheathing boards from the bottom of the ship were floating away all around her, and at last her false keel; so that every moment was making way for the whole company's being swallowed up by the rushing in of the sea. There was now no chance but to lighten her, and the opportunity had unhappily been lost of doing it to the best advantage; for as the Endeavour had gone ashore just at high water, and by this time it had considerably fallen, she would, when lightened, be but in the same situation as at first. The only alleviation of this circumstance was, that as the tide ebbed, the vessel settled to the rocks, and was not beaten against them with so much violence. Our people had, indeed, some hope from the next tide, though it was doubtful whether the ship would hold together so long, especially as the rock kept grating part of her bottom with such force, as to be heard in

the fore store-room. No effort, however, was remitted from despair of success. That no time might be lost, the water was immediately started in the hold, and pumped up; six guns, being all that were upon the deck, a quantity of iron and stone ballast, casks, hoop-staves, oil jars, decayed stores, and a variety of things besides, were thrown overboard with the utmost expedition. Every one exerted himself, not only without murmuring and discontent, but even with an alacrity which almost approached to cheerfulness. Nor did this proceed from insensibility to the horrors of their situation, they were fully aware that a few minutes might take away every hope of escape, and felt all that seriousness which the near approach of death never fails to inspire.

While Lieutenant Cook and all the people about him were thus employed, the opening of the morning of the 11th of June presented them with a fuller prospect of their danger. The land was seen by them at about eight leagues distance, without any island in the intermediate space, upon which, if the ship had gone to pieces, they might have been set ashore by the boats, and carried thence by different turns to the main. Gradually, however, the wind died away, and early in the forenoon it became a dead calm; a circumstance this, peculiarly happy in the order of Divine Providence; for if it had blown hard,

the vessel must inevitably have been destroyed. High water being expected at eleven in the morning, and every thing being made ready to heave her off if she should float, to the inexpressible surprise and concern of our navigators, so much did the day-tide fall short of that of the night, that though they had lightened the ship nearly fifty ton, she did not float by a foot and a half. Hence it became necessary to lighten her still more, and every thing was thrown overboard that could possibly be spared. Hitherto the Endeavour had not admitted much water; but as the tide fell, it rushed in so fast, that she could scarcely be kept free, though two pumps were incessantly worked. There were now no hopes but from the tide at midnight; to prepare for taking advantage of which, the most vigorous efforts were exerted. About five o'clock in the afternoon the tide began to rise, but, at the same time, the leak increased to a most alarming degree. Two more pumps, therefore, were manned, one of which unhappily would not work. Three pumps however were kept going, and at nine o'clock the ship righted. Nevertheless, the leak had gained so considerably upon her, that it was imagined she must go to the bottom, as soon as she ceased to be supported by the rock. It was, indeed, a dreadful circumstance to our commander and his people that they were obliged to anticipate



the floating of the vessel, not as an earnest of their deliverance, but as an event which probably would hasten their destruction. They knew that their boats were not capable of carrying the whole of them on shore. Some of them were sensible that if they should escape to the main land, they were likely to suffer more upon the whole than those who would be left on board to perish in the waves. The latter would only be exposed to instant death; whereas the former, when they got on shore, would have no lasting or effectual defence against the natives, in a part of the country where even nets and fire arms could scarcely furnish them with food.

The dreadful moment which was to determine the fate of our voyagers now drew on; and every one saw, in the countenances of his companions, the picture of his own sensations. Not, however, giving way to despair, but trusting in Providence, the lieutenant ordered the capstan and windlass to be manned with as many hands as could be spared from the pumps, and the ship having floated about twenty minutes after ten o'clock, the grand effort was made, and she was heaved into deep water. It was no small consolation to find that she did not now admit more water than she had done when upon the rock. By the gaining, indeed, of the leak upon the pumps, three feet and nine inches of water were in

the hold; notwithstanding which, the men did not relinquish their labour. Thus they held the water as it were at bay; but having endured excessive fatigue of body, and agitation of mind, for more than twenty-four hours, and all this being attended with little hope of final success, they began at length to flag. None of them could work at the pump above five or six minutes together, after which, being totally exhausted, they threw themselves down upon the deck, though a stream of water, between three and four inches deep, was running over it from the pumps. When those who succeeded them had worked their time, and in their turn were exhausted, they threw themselves down in the same manner, and the others started up again, to renew their labour. While thus they were employed in relieving each other, an accident was very nearly putting an immediate end to all their efforts. The planking which lines the ship's bottom is called the ceiling, between which and the outside planking, there is a space of about eighteen inches. From this ceiling only, the man who had hitherto attended the well had taken the depth of the water, and had given the measure accordingly. But, upon his being relieved, the person who came in his room reckoned the depth to the outside planking, which had the appearance of the leaks having gained upon the pumps eighteen

inches in a few minutes. The mistake, however, was soon detected; and the accident, which in its commencement was very formidable to them, became, in fact, highly advantageous. Such was the joy which every man felt at finding his situation better than his fears had suggested, that it operated with wonderful energy, and seemed to possess him with a strong persuasion, that scarcely any real danger remained. New confidence and new hope inspired fresh vigour; and the efforts of the men were exerted with so much alacrity and spirit, that before eight o'clock in the morning, the pumps had gained considerably upon the leak. All the conversation now turned upon carrying the ship into some harbour, as a thing not to be doubted; and as hands could be spared from the pumps, they were employed in getting up the anchors. It being found impossible to save the little bower anchor, it was cut away at a whole cable, and the cable of the stream anchor was lost among the rocks; but in the situation of our people, these were trifles which scarcely attracted their notice. The fore-topmast and fore-yard were next erected, and there being a breeze from the sea, the Endeavour, at eleven o'clock, got once more under sail, and stood for the land.

Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances, our voyagers were still very far

from being in a state of safety. it was not possible long to continue the labour by which the pumps had been made to gain upon the leak; and as the exact place of it could not be discovered, there was no hope of stopping it within. At this crisis, Mr. Monkhouse, one of the midshipmen, came to Lieutenant Cook, and proposed an expedient he had once seen used on board a merchant ship, which had sprung a leak that admitted more than four feet water in an hour, and which by this means had been safely brought from Virginia to London. To Mr. Monkhouse, therefore, the care of the expedient, which is called fothering the ship, was, with proper assistance, committed; and his method of proceeding was as follows: he took a lower studding sail, and having mixed together a large quantity of oakum and wool, he stitched it down, as lightly as possible, in handfuls upon the sail, and spread over it the dung of the sheep of the vessel, and other filth. The sail being thus prepared, it was hauled under the ship's bottom by ropes, which kept it extended. When it came under the leak, the suction that carried in the water, carried in with it the oakum and the wool from the surface of the sail, thus plugging up, as it were, the holes by which the water was entering. The success of the expedient was answerable to the warmest expectations; for

hereby the leak was so far reduced, that, instead of gaining upon three pumps, it was easily kept under with one. Here was such a new source of confidence and comfort, that our people could scarcely have expressed more joy if they had been already in port. It had lately been the utmost object of their hope, to run the ship ashore in some harbour, either of an island or the main, and to build a vessel out of her materials to carry them to the East Indies. Nothing, however, was now thought of but to range along the coast in search of a convenient place to repair the damage the Endeavour had sustained, and then to prosecute the voyage upon the same plan as if no impediment had happened. In justice and gratitude to the ship's company, and the gentlemen on board, Mr. Cook has recorded, that although, in the midst of their distress, all of them seemed to have a just sense of their danger, no man gave way to passionate exclamations, or frantic gestures. "Every one appeared to have the perfect possession of his mind, and every one exerted himself to the uttermost, with a quiet and patient perseverance, equally distant from the violence of terror, and the inactivity of despair." Though the lieutenant has said nothing of himself, it is well known that his own composure, fortitude, and activity, were equal to the greatness of the occasion.

To complete the history of this wonderful preservation, it is necessary to bring forward a circumstance which could not be discovered till the ship was laid down to be repaired. It was then found, that one of her holes, which was large enough to have sunk our navigators if they had had eight pumps instead of four, and had been able to keep them incessantly going, was in a great measure filled up by a fragment of the rock upon which the Endeavour had struck. To this providential circumstance, therefore, it was owing that the water did not pour in with a violence which must speedily have involved the Endeavour, and all her company, in inevitable destruction.

The next object, after this event, was to look out for a harbour, where the defects of the ship might be repaired, and the vessel put into proper order for future navigation. On the 14th, a small harbour was happily discovered, which was excellently adapted to the purpose.

About this time, the scurvy, with many formidable symptoms, had begun to make its appearance among our navigators. The succeeding day, therefore, was employed in erecting two tents, in landing the sick, along with the provisions and stores, and in making every preparation for repairing the damages which the Endeavour had sustained.

Early in the morning of the 2d of July,

Lieutenant Cook sent the master out of the harbour, in the pinnace, to sound about the shoals, to search for a channel to the northward. The next day the master returned, and reported that he had found a passage out to sea between the shoals. On one of these shoals, which consisted of coral rocks, many of which were dry at low water, he had landed, and found there cockles of so enormous a size, that a single cockle was more than two men could eat. At the same place, he met with a great variety of other shell fish, and brought back with him a plentiful supply for the use of his fellow voyagers. At high water this day he repairs which were judged necessary for the prosecution of her voyage having been finished, an effort was made to float the ship, which happily succeeded; but it being found that she had sprung a plank between decks, it became necessary to lay her ashore a second time. The lieutenant being anxious to attain a perfect knowledge of the state of the vessel, got one of the carpenter's crew, a man in whom he could confide, to dive, on the 5th, to her bottom, that he might examine the place where the sheathing had been rubbed off. His report, which was, that three streaks of the sheathing, about eight feet long, were wanting, and that the main plank had been a little rubbed, was perfectly agreeable to the ac-

count that had been given before by the master and others, who had made the same examination; and our commander had the consolation of finding that, in the opinion of the carpenter, this matter would be of little consequence. The other damage, therefore, being repaired, the ship was again floated at high water, and all hands were employed in taking the stores on board, and in putting her into a condition for proceeding on her voyage. To the harbour in which she was refitted for the sea, Mr. Cook gave the name of the Endeavour River.

On the 19th, our voyagers were visited by ten of the natives; and six or seven more were seen at a distance, chiefly women, who were naked, as well as the male inhabitants of the country. There being, at that time, a number of turtles on the deck of the ship, the Indians who came on board were determined to get one of them, and expressed great disappointment and anger when our people refused to comply with their wishes. Several attempts were made by them to secure what they wanted by force; but all their efforts proving unsuccessful, they suddenly leaped into their canoe, in a transport of rage, and paddled towards the shore. The lieutenant, with Mr. Banks, and five or six of the ship's crew, immediately went into the boat, and got ashore, where many of the English were engaged in various employ-



ments. As soon as the natives reached the land, they seized their arms, which had been laid up in a tree, and having snatched a brand from under a pitch-kettle that was boiling, made a circuit to the windward of the few things our people had on shore, and with surprising quickness and dexterity set fire to the grass in their way. The grass, which was as dry as stubble, and five or six feet high, burnt with surprising fury; and a tent of Mr. Banks's would have been destroyed, if that gentleman had not immediately got some of the men to save it, by hauling it down upon the beach. Every part of the smith's forge that would burn was consumed. This transaction was followed by another of the same nature. In spite of threats and entreaties, the Indians went to a different place, where several of the Endeavour's crew were washing, and where the seine, the other nets, and a large quantity of linen, were laid out to dry, and again set fire to the grass. The audacity of this fresh attack rendered it necessary that a musket, loaded with small shot, should be discharged at one of them; who being wounded, at the distance of about forty yards, they all betook themselves to flight. It was now expected that they would have given our navigators no farther trouble; but in a little time their voices were heard in the woods, and it was

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perceived that they came nearer and nearer. The lieutenant, therefore, together with Mr. Banks, and three or four more persons, set out to meet them ; and the result of the interview, in consequence of the prudent and lenient conduct of our commander and his friends, was a complete reconciliation. Soon after the Indians went away, the woods were seen to be on fire at the distance of about two miles. This accident, if it had happened a little sooner, might have produced dreadful effects ; for the powder had been but a few days on board, and it was not many hours that the store tent, with all the valuable things contained in it, had been removed. From the fury with which the grass would burn in this hot climate, and the difficulty of extinguishing the fire, our voyagers determined never to expose themselves to the like danger, but to clear the ground around them, if ever again they should be under a necessity of pitching their tents in such a situation.

In the evening of this day, when every thing was gotten on board the ship, and she was nearly ready for sailing, the master returned with the disagreeable account that there was no passage for her to the northward. The next morning the lieutenant himself sounded and buoyed the bar. At this time all the hills for many miles round were on fire, and the appearance they as-

sumed at night, was eminently striking and splendid.

From this period to the 13th of August, was passed by Lieutenant Cook in various unsuccessful attempts to find a channel of deep water, by which he might work the vessel outside the reef of coral rock which girded the shore. On that day, however, Captain Cook, having previously examined what he thought to be an opening, and found a sufficient depth of water for his purpose, got the vessel under weigh, and successfully passed to the outer side of the reef; when the ship had got without the breakers, there was no ground within one hundred and fifty fathom, and our people found a large sea rolling in upon them from the south-east, a certain sign that neither land nor shoals were near them in that direction.

It was not a long time that our navigators enjoyed the satisfaction of being free from the alarm of danger. As they were pursuing their course in the night of the 15th, they sounded frequently, but had no bottom with one hundred and forty fathom. Nevertheless, at four in the morning of the 16th, they plainly heard the roaring of the surf, and at break of day saw it foaming to a vast height, at no more than the distance of a mile. The waves which rolled in upon the reef carried the vessel towards it with great rapidity; and at the same time our

people could reach no ground with an anchor, and had not a breath of wind for the sail. In a situation so dreadful, there was no resource but in the boats; and, most unhappily, the pinnace was under repair. By the help, however, of the long boat and yawl, which were sent a-head to tow, the ship's head was got round to the northward, a circumstance which might delay, if it could not prevent, destruction. This was not effected till six o'clock, and our voyagers were not then a hundred yards from the rock, upon which the same billow that washed the side of the vessel, broke to a tremendous height the very next time it rose. There was only, therefore, a dreary valley between the English and destruction; a valley no wider than the base of one wave, while the sea under them was unfathomable. The carpenter, in the meanwhile, having hastily patched up the pinnace, she was hoisted out, and sent a-head to tow, in aid of the other boats. But all these efforts would have been ineffectual, if a light air of wind had not sprung up, just at the crisis of our people's fate. It was so light an air, that at any other time it would not have been observed; but it was sufficient to turn the scale in favour of our navigators; and, with the assistance afforded by the boats, it gave the ship a perceptible motion obliquely from the reef. The hopes of the

company now revived: but in less than ten minutes a dead calm succeeded, and the vessel was again driven towards the breakers, which were not at the distance of two hundred yards. However, before the ground was lost which had already been gained, the same light breeze returned, and lasted ten minutes more. During this time, a small opening, about a quarter of a mile distant, was discovered in the reef; upon which, Mr. Cook immediately sent out one of the mates to examine it, who reported, that its breadth was not more than the length of the ship, but that within it there was smooth water. The attempt was made, therefore, to push the vessel through the opening, but it failed of success; for when our people, by the joint assistance of their boats and the breeze, had reached the opening, they found that it had become high water; and, to their great surprise, they met the tide of ebb running out like a mill-stream. Some advantage, however, was gained by this event. Though it was impossible to go through the opening, the stream which prevented the Endeavour from doing it, carried her out about a quarter of a mile; and the boats were so much assisted in towing her, by the tide of ebb, that at noon she had gained the distance of nearly two miles. However, there was yet too much reason to despair of deliverance. For

even if the breeze, which had now died away, had revived, our navigators were still embayed in the reef; and the tide of ebb being spent, the tide of flood, notwithstanding their utmost efforts, drove the ship back again into her former perilous situation. Happily, about this time, another opening was perceived, nearly a mile to the westward. Our commander immediately sent Mr. Hicks, the first lieutenant, to examine it; and in the meanwhile the Endeavour struggled hard with the flood, sometimes gaining, and sometimes losing, ground. During this severe service, every man did his duty with as much calmness and regularity as if no danger had been near. At length Mr. Hicks returned with the intelligence, that the opening, though narrow and hazardous, was capable of being passed. The bare possibility of passing it, was encouragement sufficient to make the attempt; and, indeed, all danger was less to be dreaded by our people than that of continuing in their present situation. A light breeze having fortunately sprung up, this, in conjunction with the aid of the boats, and the very tide of flood that would otherwise have been their destruction, enabled them to enter the opening, through which they were hurried with amazing rapidity. Such was the force of the torrent by which they were carried along, that they were kept from driving

against either side of the channel, which in breadth was not more than a quarter of a mile. While they were shooting this gulf, their soundings were remarkably irregular, varying from thirty to seven fathom, and the ground at bottom was foul.

As soon as our navigators had gotten within the reef, they came to an anchor; and their joy was exceedingly great at having regained a situation, which three days before they had quitted with the utmost pleasure and transport. Rocks and shoals are always dangerous to the mariner, even when they are previously known and marked, but in this part of the globe they are more perilous than in any other. Here they consist of reefs of coral rock, which rise like a wall almost perpendicularly out of the deep, and are always overflowed at high water. Here, too, the enormous waves of the vast southern ocean, meeting with so abrupt a resistance, break with inconceivable violence, in a surf which cannot be produced by any rocks or storms in the northern hemisphere. A crazy ship, shortness of provision, and a want of every necessary, greatly increased the danger to our present voyagers of navigating in this ocean. Nevertheless, such is the ardour of the human mind, and so flattering is the distinction of a first discoverer, that Lieutenant Cook and his companions cheerfully encountered every peril, and sub-

mitted to every inconvenience. They chose rather to incur the charge of imprudence and temerity, than to leave a country unexplored which they had discovered, or to afford the least colour for its being said, that they were deficient in perseverance and fortitude. It scarcely needs to be added, that it was the high and magnanimous spirit of our commander, in particular, which inspired his people with so much resolution and vigour.

To the opening through which the Endeavour had passed, our commander, with a proper sense of gratitude to the Supreme Being, gave the name of Providential Channel. In the morning of the 17th, the boats had been sent out, to see what refreshments could be procured, and returned in the afternoon with two hundred and forty pounds of the meat of shell fish, chiefly cockles. Some of the cockles were as much as two men could move and contained twenty pounds of good meat.

On the 23d of August, our navigator ascertained that New Holland and New Guinea were separate islands; he had now coasted along the former, for an extent of more than two thousand miles, and felt every certainty of being the first European who had landed on it, or even seen it; he once more, therefore, took possession of its eastern coasts, in right of his Majesty King George the Third,



and by the name of New South Wales. The party then fired three volleys of small arms, which were answered by the same number from the ship. When the gentlemen had performed this ceremony upon the island, which they called Possession Island, they re-embarked in their boat, and, in consequence of a rapid ebb tide, had a very difficult and tedious return to the vessel.

New Holland, or, as the eastern part of it was called by Lieutenant Cook, New South Wales, is the largest country in the known world, which does not bear the name of a continent. In fact, the square surface of the island is much more than equal to the whole of Europe. With regard to the natives, we may observe, that their number bears no proportion to the extent of their territory. So many as thirty of them had never been seen together but once, and that was at Botany Bay. Even when they appeared determined to engage the English, they could not muster above fourteen or fifteen fighting men; and it was manifest that their sheds and houses did not lie so close together, as to be capable of accommodating a larger party. Of traffic the natives had no idea, nor could any be communicated to them. The things which were given them they received, but did not appear to understand the signs of the English, requiring a return. There was no reason to

believe that they eat animal food raw. As they have no vessel in which water can be boiled, they either broil their meat upon the coals, or bake it in a hole, by the help of hot stones, agreeably to the custom of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands. Fire is produced by them with great facility, and they spread it in a surprising manner. For producing it, they take two pieces of soft wood, one of which is a stick about eight or nine inches long, while the other piece is flat. The stick they shape into a blunt point at one end, and pressing it upon the flat wood, turn it nimbly by holding it between both their hands. In doing this, they often shift their hands up, and then move them down, with a view of increasing the pressure as much as possible. By this process they obtain fire in less than two minutes, and from the smallest spark they carry it to any height or extent with great speed and dexterity.

At day-break, on the 3d of September, our navigators came in sight of New Guinea, and stood in for it, with a fresh gale, till nine o'clock, when they brought to, being in three fathom water, and within about three or four miles of land. Upon this, the pinnacle was hoisted out, and the lieutenant set off from the ship, with the boat's crew, accompanied by Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Banks' servants, being in all twelve persons, well

armed. As soon as they came ashore, they discovered the prints of human feet, which could not long have been impressed upon the sand. Concluding, therefore, that the natives were at no great distance, and there being a thick wood which reached to within a hundred yards of the water, the gentlemen thought it necessary to proceed with caution, lest their retreat to the boat should be cut off. After they had advanced about a quarter of a mile from the boat, three Indians rushed out of the wood, with a hideous shout, and as they ran towards the English, the foremost threw something out of his hand, which flew on one side of him, and burned exactly like gunpowder, though without making any report. The two other natives having at the same instant discharged their arrows, the lieutenant and his party were under a necessity of firing, first with small shot, and a second time with ball. Upon this, the three Indians ran away with great agility. As Mr. Cook had no disposition forcibly to invade this country, and was convinced that nothing was to be done upon friendly terms, he and his companions returned with all expedition towards their boat. When they were aboard, they rowed abreast of the natives, who had come down to the shore in aid of their countrymen, and whose number now amounted to be between sixty and a hundred. Their appearance was much

the same as that of the New Hollanders: they nearly resembled them in stature, and in having their hair short and cropped. Like them, also, they were naked; but the colour of their skin did not seem quite so dark, which, however, might be owing to their being less dirty. While the English gentlemen were viewing them, they were shouting defiance, and letting off their fires by four or five at a time. Our people could not imagine what these fires were, or what purposes they were intended to answer. Those who discharged them, had in their hands a short piece of stick, which they swung sideways from them, and immediately there issued fire and smoke, exactly resembling those of a musket, and of as short a duration. The men on board the ship, who observed this surprising phenomenon, were so far deceived by it, as to believe that the Indians had fire-arms. To the persons in the boat, it had the appearance of firing of vollies, without a report.

Soon after Mr. Cook and his party had returned to the ship, our voyagers made sail to the westward, the lieutenant having resolved to spend no more time upon this coast; a resolution which was greatly to the satisfaction of a very considerable majority of his people. The reason, indeed, for his making the best of his way to Batavia, was the leakiness of the vessel which rendered it doubtful

whether it would not be necessary to heave her down, when she arrived at that port.

On the 21st of September, therefore, our navigators got under sail, and having pursued their voyage till the 1st of October, on that day they came within sight of the island of Java. On the 9th, our voyagers stood in for Batavia Road, when Mr. Cook immediately sent a lieutenant ashore, to acquaint the governor with his arrival.

It being universally agreed, that the ship could not safely proceed to Europe, without an examination of her bottom, our commander determined to apply for leave to heave her down at Batavia; and for this purpose, he drew up a request in writing, which, after he had waited first upon the governor general, and then upon the council, was readily complied with, and he was told that he should have every thing he wanted.

Mr. Banks, in a few days, hired a small house for himself and his party; and as soon as he was settled in his new habitation, sent for Tupia, who had hitherto continued on board, on account of sickness. When he quitted the ship, and after he came into the boat, he was exceedingly lifeless and dejected; but no sooner did he enter the town, than he appeared to be inspired with another soul. A scene so entirely new and extraordinary, filled him with amazement. The houses, carriages, streets, people, and a multiplicity

of other objects, rushing upon him at once, produced an effect similar to what is ascribed to enchantment. His boy, Tayeto, expressed his wonder and delight in a still more rapturous manner. He danced along the streets in a kind of ecstasy, examining every object with a restless and eager curiosity. Tupia's attention was particularly excited by the various dresses of the passing multitude; and when he was informed that, at Batavia, every one wore the dress of his own country, he expressed his desire of appearing in the garb of Otaheite. Accordingly, South Sea cloth being sent for from the ship, he equipped himself with great expedition and dexterity.

When our voyagers had been only nine days at Batavia, they began to feel the fatal effects of the climate and situation. Tupia, after his first flow of spirits had subsided, grew every day worse and worse; and Tayeto was seized with an inflammation upon his lungs. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander were attacked by fevers, and, in a little time, almost every person, both on board and on shore, was sick. The distress of our people was indeed very great, and the prospect before them discouraging in the highest degree. Tupia, being desirous of breathing a freer air than among the numerous houses that obstructed it ashore, had a tent erected for him on Cooper's Island, to which he was ac-

accompanied by Mr. Banks, who attended poor Indian with the greatest humanity, till he was rendered incapable of doing it, by the violent increase of his own disorder. On the 5th of November, Mr. Monkhouse, the surgeon of the ship, a sensible skilful man, whose loss was not a little aggravated by the situation of the English, fell the first sacrifice to this fatal country. Tayeto died on the 9th; and Tupia, who loved him with the tenderness of a parent, sunk at once after the loss of the boy, and survived him only a few days. The disorders of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander grew to such a height, that the physicians declared they had no chance of preserving their lives, but by removing into the country. Accordingly, a house was hired for them at the distance of about two miles from the town; where, in consequence of enjoying a purer air, and being better nursed, they recovered by slow degrees. At length, Lieutenant Cook was himself taken ill; and out of the whole ship's company, not more than ten were able to do duty.

In the midst of these distresses, our commander was diligently and vigorously attentive to the repair of the vessel. When her bottom came to be examined, she was found to be in a worse condition than had been apprehended. Her false keel and main keel were both of them greatly injured; a large

quantity of the sheathing was torn off, and among several planks which were much damaged, two of them, and the half of a third, were so worn, for the length of six feet, that they were not above the eighth part of an inch in thickness; and here the worms had made way quite into the timbers. In this state the Endeavour had sailed many hundred leagues, in a quarter of the globe where navigation is dangerous in the highest degree. It was happy for our voyagers, that they were ignorant of their perilous situation; for it must have deeply affected them, to have known that a considerable part of the bottom of the vessel was thinner than the sole of a shoe, and that all their lives depended upon so slight and fragile a barrier between them and the unfathomable ocean.

By the 8th of December, the Endeavour was perfectly refitted. From that time to the 24th, our people were employed in completing her stock of water, provisions, and stores, in erecting some new pumps, and in various other necessary operations.

In the evening of the 25th, our commander went on board, together with Mr. Banks, and the rest of the gentlemen, who had resided constantly on shore. The gentlemen, though considerably better, were far from being perfectly recovered. At this time, the sick persons in the ship amounted to



forty, and the rest of the company were in a very feeble condition. It was remarkable, that every individual had been ill, excepting the sail maker, who was an old man, between seventy and eighty years of age. Three seamen, and Mr. Green's servant, died, besides the surgeon, Tupia, and Tayeto. Tupia did not entirely fall a sacrifice to the unwholesome air of the country. As he had been accustomed, from his birth, to subsist chiefly upon vegetable food, and particularly upon ripe fruit, he soon contracted the disorders which are incident to a sea life, and would probably have sunk under them, before the voyage of the English would have been completed, even if they had not been obliged to go to Batavia to refit the vessel.

As the Endeavour proceeded on her voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, the seeds of disease, which had been received at Batavia, appeared with the most threatening symptoms, and reduced our navigators to a very melancholy situation. The ship was, in fact, nothing better than an hospital, in which those who could go about were not sufficient for a due attendance upon those who were sick. The malady had taken too deep root to be speedily eradicated. Mr. Banks was reduced so low by it, that for some time there was no hope of his life; and so fatal was the disease to many others, that

almost every night a dead body was committed to the sea.

On Friday, the 15th of March, the Endeavour arrived off the Cape of Good Hope. Here the lieutenant having lain to recover the sick, to procure stores, and to refit his vessel, till the 14th of April, he stood out of the bay, and proceeded in his voyage homeward. On the 1st of May, he arrived at St. Helena, where he staid till the 4th, to refresh, when he weighed anchor once more, in company with the Portland man of war, and twelve Indiamen. With this fleet he continued to sail till the 10th, when perceiving that the Endeavour proceeded much more heavily than any of the other vessels, and that she was not likely to get home so soon as the rest, he made signal to speak with the Portland. Upon this, Captain Elliot himself came on board, and Mr. Cook delivered to him the common log books of his ship, and the journals of some of the officers. The Endeavour, however, kept in company with the fleet till the morning of the 23rd, at which time there was not a single vessel in sight.

The rigging and sails of the ship were now become so bad, that something was continually giving way. Nevertheless, our commander pursued his course in safety; and on the 10th of June, land, which proved to be the Lizard, was discovered by Nicholas

Young. On the 11th, the lieutenant ran up the channel. At six the next morning he passed Beachy Head; and in the afternoon of the same day he came to an anchor in the Downs, and went on shore at Deal.

Thus ended Mr. Cook's first voyage round the world, in which he had gone through so many dangers, explored so many countries, and exhibited the strongest proofs of his possessing an eminently sagacious and active mind; a mind that was equal to every perilous enterprise, and to the boldest and most successful efforts of navigation and discovery.

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### CHAP. III.

THE manner in which Lieutenant Cook had performed his circumnavigation of the globe, justly entitled him to the protection of government, and the favour of his sovereign. Accordingly, he was promoted to be a commander in his majesty's navy, by commission bearing date on the 29th of August, 1771; and an expedition having been resolved on, for the purpose of discovering whether any great continent existed in the Southern Ocean, an opinion which was maintained by persons of great ability, no one appeared so qualified to conduct it, as he who had already acquired so much reputation by his discoveries, and also by the skill and

discretion with which he had navigated unknown seas.

For the greater advantage of an undertaking, which was not only to advance the science of navigation, but also the geography of the globe, it was determined that two ships should be employed; and much attention was paid to the choice of them, and to their equipment for the service. Accordingly, two vessels, both of which had been built at Whitby, by the same person who built the Endeavour, were purchased of Captain William Hammond, of Hull. They were about fourteen or sixteen months old at the time when they were bought, and, in Captain Cook's judgment, were as well adapted to the intended service, as if they had been expressly constructed for the purpose. The largest of the two, which consisted of 462 tons burthen, was named the Resolution. To the other, which was 366 tons burthen, was given the name of the Adventure. On the 28th of November, 1771, Captain Cook was appointed to the command of the former; and about the same time, Mr. Tobias Furneaux was promoted to the command of the latter. The complement of the Resolution, including officers and men, was fixed at one hundred and twelve persons; and that of the Adventure, at eighty-one. In the equipment of these ships, every circumstance was attended to, that could contribute

to the comfort and success of the voyage. They were fitted in the most complete manner, and supplied with every extraordinary article which was suggested to be necessary or useful. The very best stores and provisions were put on board; besides which, there was an ample supply of antiscorbutic articles, such as malt, sour kroust, salted cabbage, portable broth, saloup, mustard, marmalade of carrots, and thickened juice of wort and beer.

No less attention was paid to the cause of science in general. The Admiralty engaged a landscape painter, to embark in the voyage, in order to make drawings and paintings of such things as could not so well be comprehended from written descriptions; two naturalists to explore and collect the natural history of the countries which might be visited; and two able astronomers, for the purpose of making astronomical observations.

Though Captain Cook had been appointed to the command of the Resolution on the 28th of November, 1771, such were the preparations necessary for so long and important a voyage, and the impediments which occasionally and unavoidably occurred, that the ship did not join the Adventure, in Plymouth Sound, until the 3d of July.

At Plymouth, Captain Cook received his instructions, which were not only to circum-

navigate the South Sea in the high southern latitudes, making such traverses, from time to time, into every corner of the Pacific Ocean, not before examined, as might finally and effectually resolve the much agitated question about the existence of a southern continent, but in any part of the southern hemisphere to which access could be had, by the efforts of the boldest and most skilful navigators.

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CHAP. IV.

ON the 13th of July, Captain Cook sailed from Plymouth, and on the 8th of September crossed the line, in the longitude of 8° west, without meeting any thing remarkable; he had met with so much rain, indeed, that all on board were completely soaked; but by taking care that the ships should be dried with fires made between decks, that the bedding should be aired, and the sailors not allowed to remain in their wet clothes, he had not one person sick aboard the Resolution.

From the healthy condition of the crews, both of the Resolution and Adventure, it was imagined by the captain, that his stay at the Cape of Good Hope, where he arrived on the 30th of October, would be very short. But the necessity of waiting till the requisite provisions could be prepared and collected, kept him more than three weeks at this place;

which time was improved by him, in ordering both the ships to be caulked and painted, and in taking care that, in every respect, their condition should be as good as when they left England.

On the 22d of November, our commander sailed from the cape, and proceeded on his voyage, in search of a southern continent. Having gotten clear of the land, he directed his course for Cape Circumcision; and judging that cold weather would soon approach, he ordered a supply of clothing, and other necessaries, to be served to such of the people as were in want of them, and gave to each man the fearnought jacket and trowsers allowed by the Admiralty. On the 29th, the wind, which was west-north-west, increased to a storm, that continued, with some few intervals of moderate weather, till the 6th of December. By this gale, which was attended with hail and rain, and which blew at times with such violence, that the ships could carry no sails, our voyagers were driven far to the eastward of their intended course, and no hopes were left to the captain of reaching Cape Circumcision. A still greater misfortune was the loss of the principal part of the live stock on board, consisting of sheep, hogs, and geese. At the same time, the sudden transition from warm mild weather, to weather which was extremely cold and wet, was so severely felt by our

people, that it was thought necessary to make some addition to their allowance of spirits, by giving each of them a dram on particular occasions.

Our navigators, on the 10th of December, began to meet with islands of ice. One of these islands was so much concealed from them by the haziness of the weather, accompanied with snow and sleet, that they were steering directly towards it, and did not see it till it was at a less distance than that of a mile. Captain Cook judged it to be about fifty feet high, and half a mile in circuit. It was flat at the top, and its sides rose in a perpendicular direction, against which the sea broke to a great height. The weather continuing to be hazy, the captain, on account of the ice island, was obliged to proceed with the utmost caution. Six of them were passed on the 12th, some of which were nearly two miles in circuit, and sixty feet high: nevertheless, such were the force and height of the waves, that the sea broke quite over them. Hence was exhibited a view, that for a few moments was pleasing to the eye; but the pleasure was soon swallowed up in the horror which seized upon the mind, from the prospect of danger. For if a ship should be so unfortunate as to get on the weather side of one of these islands, she would be dashed to pieces in a moment.



Although this voyage in search of a southern continent was so interesting in its object, the details of it would not amuse the reader. From the period at which we have arrived, to the middle of March, he continued with the most unremitting diligence to seek for land in these high southern latitudes. The cold, as we may suppose, was intense, and the hardships and dangers to which the vessels were exposed, such as we, who live on land, can form but a very imperfect idea of; they pursued their course along the ice, which barred their further progress southward, constantly looking for an inlet, which would allow them to proceed, and not unfrequently in the momentary expectation of being dashed to pieces against the drifting masses, which had separated from the rest, and were floating across their track; persuaded, therefore, that any further attempts were fruitless, Captain Cook resolved to proceed to New Zealand, for the double purpose of refreshing his men, and also in the hope of meeting the Adventure which had parted company in a storm some time before. Shaping his course, therefore, in this direction, he arrived in sight of the island on the 25th of March, and, on the following day came to an anchor in Dusky Bay. He had now been one hundred and seventeen days at sea, during which time he had sailed three thousand six hundred and sixty leagues,

without having once come within sight of land.

After so long a voyage in a high southern latitude, it might reasonably have been expected, that many of Captain Cook's people would be ill of the scurvy. This, however, was not the case. So salutary were the effects of the sweet wort, and several articles of provision, and especially of the frequent airing and sweetening of the ship, that there was only one man on board who could be said to be much afflicted with the disease; and even in that man it was chiefly occasioned by a bad habit of body, and a complication of other disorders.

By degrees, our commander removed the suspicions with which the natives at first regarded him, and obtained their good will and confidence. On the 18th of April, a chief, with whom some connexions had already been formed, was induced, together with his daughter, to come on board the Resolution. Previously to his doing it, he presented the captain with a piece of cloth, and a green talk hatchet. He gave also a piece of cloth to Mr. Forster; and the girl gave another to Mr. Hodges. Though this custom of making presents, before any are received, is common with the natives of the South Sea isles, our commander had never till now seen it practised in New Zealand. Another thing performed by the chief before he went on

board, was the taking of a small green branch in his hand, with which he struck the ship's side several times, repeating a speech or prayer. This manner, as it were, of making peace, is likewise prevalent among all the nations of the South Seas. When the chief was carried into the cabin, he viewed every part of it with some degree of surprise; but it was not possible to fix his attention to any one object for a single moment. The works of art appeared to him in the same light as those of nature, and were equally distant from his powers of comprehension. He and his daughter seemed to be the most struck with the number of the decks, and other parts of the ship.

From the refreshments which its shores so plentifully supply, Dusky Bay presented many advantages to our navigators, but it was also attended with some disagreeable circumstances. There were great numbers of small black sand flies, which were troublesome to a degree that had never been experienced before. Another evil arose from the quantity of rain which continued to fall from the eighth day of their arrival. It was remarkable that the rain was not productive of any evil consequences; for such of the men as were sick and complaining, when they entered the bay, recovered daily, and the whole crew soon became strong and vigorous.

When Captain Cook left Dusky Bay, he directed his course for Queen Charlotte's Sound, where he expected to find the Adventure. This was on the 11th of May, and nothing remarkable occurred till the 17th, when the wind at once flattened to a calm, the sky became suddenly obscured by clouds, and there was every appearance of a tempest. Soon after, six water-spouts were seen, four of which rose and spent themselves between the ship and the land; the fifth was at a considerable distance, on the other side of the vessel; and the sixth passed within fifty yards of the stern of the Resolution, without producing any evil effect. The captain had been informed, that the firing of a gun would dissipate water-spouts, but, though he was near enough, and had a gun ready for the purpose, his mind was so deeply engaged in viewing these extraordinary objects, that he forgot to give the necessary directions.

On the next day, the Resolution came within sight of Queen Charlotte's Sound, where Captain Cook had the satisfaction of discovering the Adventure; and both ships felt uncommon joy at thus meeting again, after an absence of fourteen weeks.

The morning after Captain Cook's arrival in Queen Charlotte's Sound, he went himself, at day-break, to look for scurvy-grass, celery, and other vegetables; having found

that a sufficient quantity of these articles might be obtained for the crews of both the ships, he gave orders that they should be boiled, with wheat and portable broth, every day for breakfast; and with peas and broth for dinner. Experience had taught him, that the vegetables now mentioned, when thus dressed, are extremely beneficial to seamen, in removing the scorbutic complaints to which they are subject.

Our commander had entertained a desire of visiting Van Diemen's Land, in order to inform himself whether it made a part of New Holland. But as this point had been cleared up by Captain Furneaux, he resolved to continue his researches to the east, between the latitudes of  $41^{\circ}$  and  $46^{\circ}$ ; the 20th he sent on shore the only ewe and ram that remained of those which he had brought from the Cape of Good Hope. Soon after, he visited several gardens, that by order of Captain Furneaux had been made and planted with various articles; all of which were in such a flourishing state, that, if duly attended to, they promised to be of great utility to the natives. The next day, Captain Cook himself set some men to work, to form a garden on Long Island, which he stocked with the roots of turnips, carrots, parsnips, and potatoes. These were the vegetables that would be of the most real use to the Indians, and of these it was easy to

give them an idea, by comparing them with such roots as they themselves knew. On the 22d, Captain Cook received the unpleasant intelligence that the ewe and ram, which with so much care and trouble he had brought to this place, were both of them found dead. It was supposed that they had eaten some poisonous plant; and by this accident all the captain's humane hopes of stocking New Zealand with a breed of sheep were instantly blasted.

On the 2d of June, when the Resolution and Adventure were almost ready to put to sea, Captain Cook sent on shore, on the east side of the Sound, two goats, a male and a female; and Captain Furneaux left, near Cannibal Cove, a boar and two breeding sows. The gentlemen had little doubt but that the country would, in time, be stocked with these animals, provided they were not destroyed by the Indians, before they became wild. Afterwards there would be no danger; and as the natives knew nothing of their being left behind, it was hoped that it might be some time before they would be discovered.

It is remarkable that, during Captain Cook's second visit to Charlotte Sound, he was not able to recollect the face of any one person whom he had seen there three years before. Nor did it once appear, that even a single Indian had the least knowledge of our com-

mander, or of any of our people who had been with him in his last voyage; they had either since been driven out of it, or had removed, of their own accord, to some other situation.

Part of the 4th of June was employed by Captain Cook in visiting a chief, and a whole tribe of the natives, consisting of between ninety and a hundred persons. After the captain had distributed some presents among these people, and shewn to the chief the gardens which had been made, he returned on board, and spent the remainder of the day in the celebration of his Royal Master's nativity. Captain Furneaux, and all his officers, were invited upon the occasion; and the seamen were enabled, by a double allowance, to partake of the general joy.

On the 7th of June, Captain Cook put to sea from Queen Charlotte's Sound, with the Adventure in company; and on the 17th of August, anchored in Oaiti-piha Bay, near the south-east end of Otaheite; immediately upon which they were crowded with the inhabitants of the country, who brought with them cocoa nuts, plantains, bananoes, apples, yams, and other roots, which were exchanged for nails and beads. To some, who called themselves chiefs, our commander made presents of shirts, axes, and several articles beside; in return for which they promised to bring him hogs and fowls; a promise which

they did not perform, and which, as might be judged from their conduct, they never had the least intention of performing. In the afternoon, Captain Cook landed, for the purpose of viewing the watering-place, and of sounding the disposition of the natives. The article of water, which was now much wanted on board, he found might conveniently be obtained, and the inhabitants behaved with great civility. Notwithstanding this civility, nothing was brought to market, the next day, but fruit and roots, though it was said that many hogs were seen about the houses in the neighbourhood. The cry was, that they belonged to the king, who had not yet appeared, nor, indeed, any other chief of note. Among the Indians that came on board the Resolution, and no small number of whom did not scruple to call themselves *Earees*, there was one of this sort, who had been entertained in the cabin most of the day, and to all of whose friends Captain Cook had made presents, as well as to himself. At length, however, he was detected taking things which did not belong to him, and handing them out of the quarter gallery. Various complaints of the like nature being, at the same time, made against the natives who were on deck, our commander turned them all out of the ship. His cabin guest was very rapid in his retreat; and the captain was so exasperated



LIFE OF

at his behaviour, that after the *Earce* had got to some distance from the *Resolution*, he fired two muskets over his head, by which he was so terrified, that he quitted his canoe, and took to the water. Captain Cook then sent a boat to take the canoe; but when the boat approached the shore, the people on land began to pelt her with stones. The captain, therefore, went himself in another boat to protect her, and ordered a great gun, loaded with ball, to be fired along the coast, which made all the Indians retire from the shore, and he was suffered to bring away two canoes without opposition. In a few hours peace was restored, and the canoes were returned to the first person who came for them.

It was not till the evening of this day, that any one inquired after Tupia, and then the inquiry was made by only two or three of the natives. When they learned the cause of his death, they were perfectly satisfied; nor did it appear that they would have felt a moment's uneasiness, if Tupia's decease had proceeded from any other cause than sickness. But they were continually asking for Mr. Banks, and several others who had accompanied Captain Cook in his former voyage.

On the 20th, one of the natives carried off a musket, belonging to the guard on shore. Captain Cook, who was himself a witness of

the transaction, sent some of his people after him ; but this would have been to very little purpose, if the thief had not been intercepted by several of his own countrymen, who pursued him voluntarily, knocked him down, and returned the musket to the English. This act of justice prevented our commander from being placed in a disagreeable situation. If the natives had not given their immediate assistance, it would scarcely have been in his power to recover the musket by any gentle means whatever ; and if he had been obliged to have recourse to other methods, he was sure of losing more than ten times its value.

The fruits which were procured at Oaiti-piha Bay, contributed greatly to the recovery of the sick people belonging to the Adventure. Many, who had been so ill as to be incapable of moving without assistance, were, in the compass of a few days, so far recovered, that they were able to walk about of themselves. When the Resolution entered the bay, she had but one scorbutic man on board. A marine, who had long been sick, and who died the second day after her arrival, of a complication of disorders, had not the least mixture of the scurvy. It may here be remarked, that this was the only person who died on board the Resolution during the whole voyage.

On the 24th the ships put to sea, and ar-

rived the next evening in Matavia Bay. Before they could come to an anchor, the decks were crowded with the natives, many of whom Captain Cook knew, and by most of whom he was well remembered. Among a large multitude of people who were collected together upon the shore, was Otoo, the king of the island. Our commander paid him a visit on the following day, at Oparree, the place of his residence, and found him to be a well made man, six feet high, and about thirty years of age. The qualities of his mind were not correspondent to his external appearance; for when Captain Cook invited him on board, he acknowledged that he was afraid of the guns, and, indeed, manifested, in all his actions, that he was a prince of a timorous disposition.

On the 27th, Otoo was prevailed upon, with some degree of reluctance, to pay our commander a visit. He brought with him fruits, a hog, two large fish, and a quantity of cloth; for which he and all his retinue were gratified with suitable presents. When Captain Cook conveyed his guest to land, he was met by a venerable lady, the mother of the late Toutaha, who seized him by both hands, and burst into a flood of tears, saying, in her own language, "Toutaha, your friend, or the friend of Cook, is dead." He was so much affected with her behaviour, that it

would have been impossible for him to refrain from mingling his tears with her's, had not Otoo, who was displeased with the interview, taken him from her. It was with difficulty that the captain could obtain permission to see her again, when he gave her an axe, and some other articles. Captain Furneaux, at this time, presented the king with two fine goats, which, if no accident befel them, might be expected to multiply.

The sick being nearly recovered, the water completed, and the necessary repairs of the ships finished, Captain Cook determined to put to sea without delay. Accordingly, on the 1st of September, he made sail from the bay, and on the 3d came to an anchor in the harbour of Owharree; here he landed to pay a visit to his old friend Oree, the chief of the island. Among other things, the chief sent to our commander the inscription engraved on a small piece of pewter, which he had left with him in July, 1769. It was in the bag that Captain Cook had made for it, together with a piece of counterfeit English coin, and a few beads, which had been put in at the same time; whence it was evident, what particular care had been taken of the whole. When Oree arrived, he went up to our commander, and fell on his neck, and embraced him; nor was it a ceremonious embrace, for the tears which trickled down the venerable old man's cheeks

sufficiently bespoke the feelings of his heart. The presents which Captain Cook made to the chief, on this occasion, consisted of the most valuable articles he had; for he regarded him as a father. Oree, in return, gave the captain a hog, and a quantity of cloth, promising that all the wants of the English should be supplied; and it was a promise to which he faithfully adhered. Indeed he carried his kindness to Captain Cook so far, as to send him every day, for his table, a plentiful supply of the very best of ready-dressed fruit and roots.

Hitherto all things had gone on in the most agreeable manner; but on Monday, the 6th, several unpleasant circumstances occurred. When our commander went to the trading-place, he was informed that one of the inhabitants had behaved with remarkable insolence. The man was completely equipped in the war habit, had a club in each hand, and seemed bent upon mischief. Captain Cook took, therefore, the clubs from him, broke them before his eyes, and with some difficulty compelled him to retire. About the same time, Mr. Sparrman, who had imprudently gone out alone, was assaulted by two men, who stripped him of every thing he had about him, excepting his trowsers, and struck him again and again with his own hanger, though happily without doing him any harm. When they had accomplished

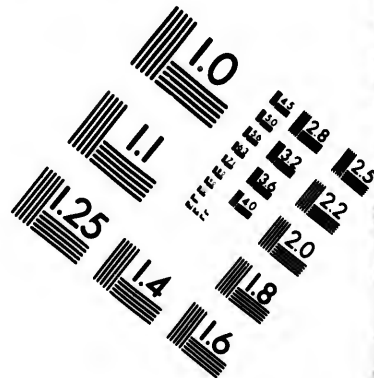
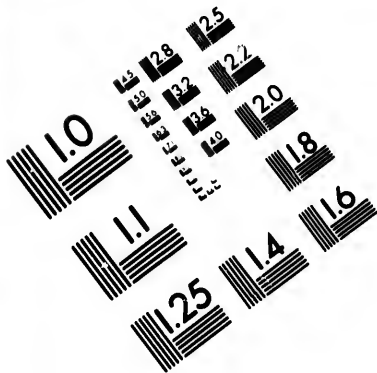
their purpose, they made off; after which, another of the natives brought a piece of cloth to cover him, and conducted him to the trading-place, where the inhabitants, in a large number, were assembled. The instant that Mr. Sparrman appeared in the condition now described, they all flew with the utmost precipitation. Captain Cook, having recalled a few of the Indians, and convinced them that he should take no step to injure those who were innocent, went to Oree, to complain of the outrage. When the chief had heard the whole affair related, he wept aloud, and many other of the inhabitants did the same. After the first transports of his grief had subsided, he began to expostulate with his people, telling them (for so his language was understood by the English) how well Captain Cook had treated them, both in this and his former voyage, and how base it was in them to commit such actions. He then took a minute account of the things of which Mr. Sparrman had been robbed, and after having promised to use his utmost endeavours for the recovery of them, desired to go into the captain's boat. At this, the natives, apprehensive doubtless for the safety of their prince, expressed the utmost alarm, and used every argument to dissuade him from so rash a measure. All their remonstrances, however, were in vain. He hastened into the boat; and as soon as they saw that their

beloved chief was wholly in our commander's power, they set up a great outcry. Indeed, their grief was inexpressible; they prayed, entreated, nay, attempted to pull him out of the boat; and every face was bedewed with tears. Even Captain Cook himself was so moved by their distress, that he united his entreaties with their's, but all to no purpose. Oree insisted upon the captain's coming into the boat, which was no sooner done, than he ordered it to be put off. His sister was the only person among the Indians, who behaved with a becoming magnanimity on this occasion; for, with a spirit equal to that of her royal brother, she alone did not oppose his going. It was his design, in coming into the boat of the English, to proceed with them in search of the robbers. Accordingly, he went with Captain Cook, as far as it was convenient by water, when they landed, entered the country, and travelled some miles inland; in doing which, the chief led the way, and inquired after the criminals, of every person whom he saw. In this search he would have gone to the very extremity of the island, if our commander, who did not think the object worthy of so laborious a pursuit, had not refused to proceed any farther. Besides, as he intended to sail the next morning, and all manner of trade was stopped, in consequence of the alarm of the natives, it became the more necessary

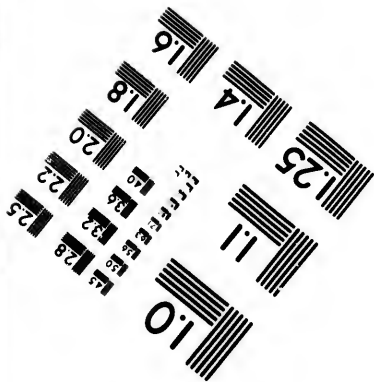
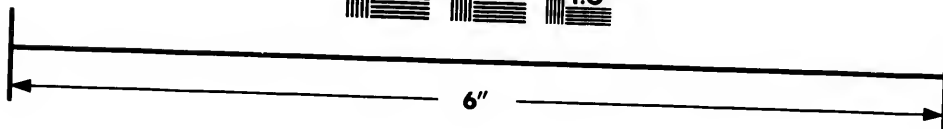
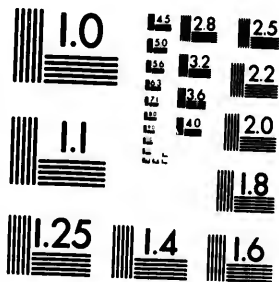
for him to return, that he might restore things to their former state. It was with great reluctance that Oree was prevailed upon to discontinue the search, and to content himself with sending, at Captain Cook's request, some of his people for the things which had been carried off. When he and the captain had got back to the boat, they found there the chief's sister, and several other persons, who had travelled by land to the place. The English gentlemen immediately stepped into their boat, in order to return on board, without so much as asking Oree to accompany them; notwithstanding which, he insisted upon doing it; nor could the opposition and entreaties of those who were about him, induce him to desist from his purpose. His sister followed his example, uninfluenced, on this occasion, by the supplications and tears of her daughter. Captain Cook amply rewarded the chief and his sister, for the confidence they had placed in him; and, after dinner, conveyed them both on shore, where some hundreds of people waited to receive them, many of whom embraced Oree, with tears of joy. All was now peace and gladness: the inhabitants crowded in from every part, with such a plentiful supply of hogs, fowls, and vegetable productions, that the English presently filled two boats; and the chief himself presented the captain with a large hog,







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and a quantity of fruit. Mr. Sparrman's hanger, the only thing of value which he had lost, was brought back, together with part of his coat; and our navigators were told, that the remaining articles should be restored the next day. Some things which had been stolen from a party of officers, who had gone out a shooting, were returned in like manner.

Early on the 7th, while the ships were unmooring, the captain went to pay his farewell visit to Oree, and took with him such presents as had not only a fancied value, but a real utility. He left, also, with the chief, the inscription plate that had before been in his possession, and another small copper plate, on which were engraved these words: "Anchored here, his Britannic Majesty's ships, Resolution and Adventure, September, 1773." These plates, together with some medals, were put up in a bag, of which Oree promised to take care, and to produce them to the first ship, or ships, that should arrive at the island. Having, in return, given a hog to Captain Cook, and loaded his boat with fruit, they took leave of each other, when the good old chief embraced our commander, with tears in his eyes. Nothing was mentioned, at this interview, concerning the remainder of Mr. Sparrman's property. As it was early in the morning, the captain judged that it had not been brought in, and

he was not willing to speak of it to Oree, lest he should give him pain about things which there had not been time to recover. The robbers having soon afterwards been taken, Oree came on board again, to request that our commander would go on shore, either to punish them, or to be present at their punishment; but this not being convenient to him, he left them to the correction of their own chief. It was from the island of Huaheine, that Captain Furneaux received into his ship a young man, named Omai, a native of Ulietea. This choice Captain Cook at first disapproved, as thinking that the youth was not a proper sample of the inhabitants of the Society Islands; being inferior to many of them in birth and acquired rank, and not having any peculiar advantage in point of shape, figure, or complexion. The captain afterwards found reason to be better satisfied with Omai's having accompanied our navigators to England.

From Huaheine, our navigators sailed for Ulietea, where trade was carried on in the usual manner, and a most friendly intercourse renewed between Captain Cook and Oreo, the chief of the island. Here Tupia was inquired after with particular eagerness, and the inquirers were perfectly satisfied with the account which was given of the occasion of that Indian's decease.

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Our navigators were as successful in procuring provisions in Ulietea, as they had been at Huaheine. Captain Cook judged, that the number of hogs obtained amounted to four hundred, or upwards; many of them, indeed, were only roasters, while others exceeded a hundred pounds in weight; but the general run was from forty to sixty. A larger quantity was offered than the ships could contain; so that our countrymen were enabled to proceed on their voyage with no small degree of comfort and advantage.

On the 17th of September, Captain Cook sailed from Ulietea, directing his course to the south-west. On the 1st of October, he reached the island of Middleburgh. While he was looking about for a landing-place, two canoes came boldly along-side the ship, and some of the people entered without hesitation. This mark of confidence inspired our commander with so good an opinion of the inhabitants, that he determined, if possible, to pay them a visit, which he did the next day. Scarcely had the vessels come to an anchor, before they were surrounded by a great number of canoes, full of the natives, who brought with them cloth, and various curiosities, which they exchanged for nails, and such other articles as were adapted to their fancy. Among those who came on board, was a chief, named Tioony, whose friendship Captain Cook immediately

gained by proper presents, consisting principally of a hatchet, and some spike nails. A party of our navigators, with the captain at the head of them, having embarked in two boats, proceeded to the shore, where they found an immense crowd of people, who welcomed them to the island with loud acclamations. There was not so much as a stick, or any other weapon, in the hands of a single native, so pacific were their dispositions and intentions. They seemed to be more desirous of giving than receiving; and many of them, who could not approach near the boats, threw into them, over the heads of others, whole bales of cloth, and then retired, without either asking or waiting for any thing in return. The whole day was spent by our navigators in the most agreeable manner. Among other articles presented by the captain to Tioony, he left him an assortment of garden seeds, which, if properly used, might be of great future benefit to the country; and on the 21st of October, again made the land of New Zealand, the captain intending to take in wood and water there, before he renewed his voyage of discoveries to the south and east. As he was very desirous of leaving in the country such an assortment of animals and vegetables as might contribute to the future benefit of the inhabitants, one of the first things which he did was to give to a chief,

who had come off in a canoe, two boars, two sows, four hens, and two cocks, together with a quantity of seeds. The seeds were of the most useful kind, such as wheat, French and kidney beans, peas, cabbage, turnips, onions, carrots, parsnips, and yams. The man to whom these several articles were presented, though he was much more enraptured with a spike nail half the length of his arm, promised, however, to take care of them, and, in particular, not to kill any of the animals. If he adhered to his promise, they would be sufficient, in due time, to stock the whole island.

It was the 3d of November before Captain Cook brought the Resolution into Ship Cove, in Queen Charlotte's Sound. He had been beating about the island from the 21st of October, during which time, his vessel was exposed to a variety of tempestuous weather. In one instance, he had been driven off the land by a furious storm, which lasted two days, and which would have been dangerous in the highest degree, had it not fortunately happened that it was fair overhead, and that there was no reason to be apprehensive of a lee-shore. In the course of the bad weather which succeeded this storm, the Adventure was separated from the Resolution, and was never seen or heard of through the whole remainder of the voyage.

Captain Cook was early in his inquiries



concerning the animals which had been left at New Zealand, in the former part of his voyage. He saw the youngest of the two sows that Captain Furneaux had put on shore in Cannibal Cove. She was in good condition, and very tame. The boar and other sow, if our commander was rightly informed, were taken away and separated, but not killed. He was told that the two goats, which he had landed up the Sound, had been destroyed by a native, of the name of Goubiah; so that the captain had the grief of discovering, that all his benevolent endeavours to stock the country with useful animals, were likely to be frustrated by the very people whom he was anxious to serve. The gardens had met with a better fate. Every thing in them, excepting potatoes, the inhabitants had left entirely to nature, who had so well performed her part, that most of the articles were in a flourishing condition.

Notwithstanding the inattention and folly of the New Zealanders, Captain Cook still continued his zeal for their benefit. To the inhabitants who resided at the cove, he gave a boar, a young sow, two cocks, and two hens, which had been brought from the Society Islands. At the bottom of the West Bay, he ordered to be landed, without the knowledge of the Indians, four hogs, being three sows and one boar, together with two

cocks and two hens. They were carried a little way into the woods, and as much food was left them as would serve them for ten or twelve days; which was done to prevent their coming down to the shore in search of sustenance, and by that means being discovered by the natives. The captain was desirous of replacing the two goats, which Goubiah was understood to have killed, by leaving behind him the only two that yet remained in his possession. But he had the misfortune, soon after his arrival at Queen Charlotte's Sound, to lose the ram; and this in a manner for which it was not easy to assign the cause. Whether it was owing to any thing he had eaten, or to his being stung with nettles, which were very plentiful in the place, he was seized with fits which bordered upon madness. In one of these fits, he was supposed to have run into the sea, and to have been drowned. Our commander, however, hoped to be more successful with respect to the boars and sows, and the cocks and hens, which he left in the island.

In this second visit of our navigators to New Zealand, they met with indubitable evidence that the natives were eaters of human flesh. The proofs of this fact had a most powerful influence on the mind of Oedidee, a youth of Bolabola, whom Captain Cook had brought in the Resolution from Ulietea. He was so affected, that he became perfectly

motionless, and exhibited such a picture of horror, that it would have been impossible for art to describe that passion with half the force with which it appeared in his countenance. When he was roused from this state by some of the English, he burst into tears; continued to weep and scold by turns; told the New Zealanders that they were vile men; and assured them that he would not be any longer their friend. He would not so much as permit them to come near him; and he refused to accept, or even to touch, the knife by which some human flesh had been cut off. Such was Oedidee's indignation against the abominable custom; and our commander has justly remarked, that it was an indignation worthy to be imitated by every rational being. The conduct of this young man upon the present occasion, strongly points out the difference which had taken place, in the progress of civilization, between the inhabitants of the Society Islands and those of New Zealand.

The morning before the captain sailed, he wrote a memorandum, containing such information as he thought necessary for Captain Furneaux, in case he should put into the Sound. This memorandum was buried in a bottle under the root of a tree in the garden; and in such a manner that it could not avoid being discovered if either Captain Furneaux

or any other European should chance to arrive at the Cove.

On the 26th of November, Captain Cook sailed from New Zealand in search of a continent, and steered to the south, inclining to the east. In this track he continued until the latter end of January, and traversed a great extent of ocean, without seeing any indications of land; by the 30th, he had advanced as far as the 71° of latitude, and only renounced the thoughts of advancing further south, when the attempt would have exposed the vessel and crew to the utmost danger, perhaps to destruction, from the ice, without any prospect of advantage. Though our commander had not only the ambition of governing farther than any one had done before, but of proceeding as far as it was possible for man to go, he was the less dissatisfied with the interruption he now met with, as it shortened the dangers and hardships inseparable from the navigation of the southern polar regions. In fact, he was impelled, by inevitable necessity, to tack, and stand back to the north.

The determination which Captain Cook now formed, was to steer his course for the island of Juan Fernandez, which lies within the tropic, in case he met with no employment till he came there, and to devote the following summer to explore the southern Atlantic Ocean. In the mean time as he

had a good ship, expressly sent out on discoveries, a healthy crew, and plenty of provisions, he resolved to pass a part of the intervening winter in examining those parts of the ocean which had been hitherto unvisited. This design, our commander communicated to his officers, and had the satisfaction of finding, that it received their zealous and cheerful concurrence. They displayed the utmost readiness for executing, in the most effectual manner, every measure he thought proper to adopt. With such good examples to direct them, the seamen were always obedient, and alert; and on the present occasion, so far were they from wishing the voyage to be concluded, that they rejoiced at the prospect of its being prolonged another year, and of soon enjoying the benefits of a milder climate.

At this time, the captain was attacked by a bilious cholic, the violence of which confined him to his bed. The management of the ship, upon this occasion, was left to Mr. Cooper, the first officer, who conducted her entirely to his commander's satisfaction. It was several days before the most dangerous symptoms of Captain Cook's disorder were removed; during which time, Mr. Patten, the surgeon, in attending upon him, manifested not only the skilfulness of a physician but the tenderness of a nurse. When the captain began to recover, a favourite dog,

belonging to Mr. Forster, was killed for his use. There was no other fresh meat whatever on board, and he could eat not only of the broth which was made of it, but of the flesh itself, when there was nothing else that he was capable of tasting. Thus did he derive nourishment and strength from food, which to most people in Europe would have been in the highest degree disgusting, and productive of sickness. The necessity of the case overcame every feeling of dislike.

On the 22d of April, having touched at several intervening places, Captain Cook reached the island of Otaheite, and anchored in Matavia Bay.

During his stay there, he maintained a most friendly connexion with the inhabitants; and a continual interchange of visits was preserved between him and Otoo, Towha, and other chiefs of the country. His traffic with them was greatly facilitated by his having fortunately brought with him some red parrot feathers, from the island of Amsterdam. These were jewels of high value in the eyes of Otaheitans. The captain's stock in trade was by this time greatly exhausted; so that, if it had not been for the feathers, he would have found it difficult to supply the ship with the necessary refreshments.

Among other entertainments which our commander, and the rest of the English gen-

tlemen, met with at Otaheite, one was a grand naval review. The vessels of war consisted of a hundred and sixty large double canoes, well equipped, manned, and armed. They were decorated with flags and streamers; and the chiefs, together with all those who were on the fighting stages, were dressed in their war habits. The whole fleet made a noble appearance, such as our voyagers had never seen before in this sea, or could ever have expected. Besides the vessels of war, there were a hundred and seventy sail of smaller double canoes, which seemed to be designed for transports and victuallers. Upon each of them was a little house; and they were rigged with mast and sail, which was not the case with the war canoes. Captain Cook guessed that there were no less than seven thousand men in the whole fleet. He was not able to obtain full information concerning the design of this armament.

Notwithstanding the agreeable intercourse that was, in general, maintained between our commander and the people of Otaheite, circumstances occasionally happened, which called for peculiar exertions of his prudence and resolution. One of the natives, who had attempted to steal a water cask from the watering-place, was caught in the fact, sent on board, and put in irons. In this situation, he was seen by King Otoo, and other chiefs. Captain Cook having made known to them

the crime of their countryman, Otoo entreated that he might be set at liberty. This the captain, however, refused, alleging, that since he punished his own people, when they committed the least offence against Otoo's, it was but just that this man should also be punished. As Captain Cook knew that Otoo would not punish him, he resolved to do it himself. Accordingly, he directed the criminal to be carried on shore to the tents, and having himself followed, with the chiefs, and other Otaheitans, he ordered the guard out, under arms, and commanded the man to be tied up to a post. Otoo again solicited the culprit's release, and in this he was seconded by his sister, but in vain. The captain expostulated with him on the conduct of the man, and of the Indians in general; telling him, that neither he, nor any of the ship's company, took the smallest matter of property from them, without first paying for it; enumerating the articles which the English had given in exchange for such and such things; and urging that it was wrong in them to steal from those who were their friends. He added, that the punishing of the guilty person would be the means of saving the lives of several of Otoo's people, by deterring them from committing crimes of the like nature, and thus preventing them from the danger of being shot to death, which would certainly happen, at one time



or other, if they persisted in their robberies. — With these arguments, the king appeared to be satisfied, and only desired that the man might not be killed. Captain Cook then directed that the crowd, which was very great, should be kept at a proper distance, and, in the presence of them all, ordered the fellow two dozen of lashes with a cat-of-nine-tails. This punishment the man sustained with great firmness, after which, he was set at liberty. When the natives were going away, Towha called them back, and, with much gracefulness of action, addressed them in a speech of nearly half an hour in length, the design of which was to condemn their present conduct, and to recommend a different one for the future. To make a farther impression upon the minds of the inhabitants, our commander ordered his marines to go through their exercises, and to load and fire in vollies with ball. As they were very quick in their manœuvres, it is more easy to conceive than to describe the amazement which possessed the Indians during the whole time, and especially those of them who had not seen any thing of the kind before.

Two goats, that had been given by Captain Furneaux to Otoo, in the former part of the voyage, seemed to promise fair for answering the purposes for which they were left upon the island. The ewe, soon after, had two

female kids, which were now almost full grown. At the same time, the old ewe was again with kid. The people were very fond of them, and they were in excellent condition. From these circumstances, Captain Cook entertained a hope that, in a course of years, they would multiply so much, as to be extended over all the isles of the Southern Ocean. The like success did not attend the sheep which had been left in the country. These speedily died, one excepted, which was said to be yet alive. Our navigators also furnished the natives with cats, having given away no less than twenty at Otaheite, besides some which had been made presents of at Ulietea and Huaheine.

On the 15th of May, Captain Cook anchored in O'Wharre Harbour, in the island of Huaheine. He was immediately visited by his friend Oree, and the same agreeable intercourse subsisted between the captain and this good old chief which had formerly taken place. Red feathers were not here in such estimation as they had been at Otaheite; the natives of Huaheine having the good sense to give a preference to the more useful articles of nails and axes.

When our commander was ready to sail from this island, Oree was the last man that went out of the vessel. At parting, Captain Cook told him that they should meet each other no more; at which he wept, and said

‘ Let your sons come, we will treat them well.’

We shall now pass over the detail of Captain Cook’s proceedings, until his arrival at Queen Charlotte’s Sound, where it was his intention to refresh his crew once more, and put his vessel in a condition to encounter the southern latitudes.

In the course pursued, he had discovered the group of islands which he called the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and several other smaller ones; but the incidents were so similar in all these places, that a relation of them could not interest the reader.

On the 18th of October, he anchored before Ship Cove, in that sound; and the first thing he did, after landing, was to look for the bottle he had left on the shore, in which was a memorandum. It was taken away; and it soon appeared, from indubitable circumstances, that the Adventure had been in the cove, after it was quitted by the Resolution.

Upon visiting the gardens which had been formed at Motuara, they were found almost in a state of nature, having been wholly neglected by the inhabitants. Many, however, of the articles were in a flourishing condition, and showed how well they liked the soil in which they were planted. It was several days before any of the natives made their appearance; but when they did so,

and recognized Captain Cook and his friends, joy succeeded to fear. They hurried in numbers out of the woods, and embraced the English over and over again, leaping and skipping about like mad-men. The captain's whole intercourse with the New Zealanders, during this his third visit to Queen Charlotte's Sound, was peaceable and friendly; and one of them, a man apparently of consequence, whose name was Pederó, presented him with a staff of honour, such as the chiefs generally carry. In return, our commander dressed Pederó, who had a fine person, and a good presence, in a suit of old clothes, of which he was not a little proud.

Captain Cook still continued his solicitude to stock the island with useful animals; and accordingly, in addition to what he had formerly done, he ordered two pigs, a boar and a sow, to be put on shore. There was reason to believe that some of the cocks and hens which had formerly been left here, still existed. None of them, indeed, were seen; but a hen's egg was found, which had not long been laid

On the 10th of November, Captain Cook took his departure from New Zealand, in farther pursuit of his great object, the determination of the question concerning the existence of a southern continent. Having sailed till the 27th, in different degrees of

latitude, extending from  $43^{\circ}$  to  $55^{\circ} 48$  south, he gave up all hopes of finding any more land in this ocean. He came, therefore, to the resolution of coasting the south side of Terra del Fuego; round Cape Horn, to Strait Le Maire. Of this shore, the world had hitherto obtained but a very imperfect knowledge, but the result of this design was to supply all that had been defective in the accounts of former navigators.

On the 28th of December he proceeded round Cape Horn, through Strait Le Maire. The great purpose of his navigation round the globe being thus completed, the captain, to the great joy of his crew, directed the helm to be set for the Cape of Good Hope, intending to return to England without further delay.

Soon after he had come to this determination, he called together the officers and crew, and enjoined them not to divulge where they had been, till they were permitted to do so by the Admiralty; he promised also to recommend for promotion and reward all such as by their good conduct appeared to him to have deserved it.

On Wednesday, the 22d of March, he anchored in Table Bay; having, during the circumnavigation of the globe, from the period of leaving the Cape of Good Hope, to his return to it again, sailed no less than twenty thousand leagues. This was an extent

of voyage nearly equal to three times the circumference of the earth, and which had never been accomplished before by any ship in the same time. In such a case, it could not be a matter of surprise that the rigging and sails of the Resolution should be essentially damaged, and even worn out: and yet in all this great run, which had been made in every latitude between nine and seventy-one, she did not spring either low-mast, top-mast, lower or top-sail yard; nor did she so much as break a lower or top-mast shroud. These happy circumstances were owing to the good properties of the vessel, and the singular care and abilities of her officers. On the remainder of the voyage it is not necessary to enlarge.

On the 13th of July, 1775, Captain Cook anchored at Spithead, and landed at Portsmouth, having been absent from Great Britain three years and eighteen days, in which time, and under all changes of climate, he had lost but four men, and only one of them by sickness.

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#### CHAP. V

THE able manner in which Captain Cook had conducted the preceding voyage, the discoveries he had made, and his complete determination of the grand point he had been sent to ascertain, justly and powerfully re-

commended him both to protection and encouragement. Accordingly, our navigator, on the 9th of August, was raised to the rank of a Post Captain, and three days after, received a more distinguished and substantial mark of the approbation of government, for he was then appointed a Captain in Greenwich Hospital; a situation which was intended to afford him a pleasing and honourable reward for his illustrious labours and services.

But it was not from the munificence of his sovereign alone that Captain Cook was to obtain his reward. On the 29th of February, 1776, he was unanimously chosen a member of the Royal Society of London, and had also the high honour of being adjudged the gold medal, for an essay which he had written upon the tides in the South Seas. In the speech which the President, Sir John Pringle, delivered on this occasion, he justly asks, "What inquiry can be so useful as that which hath for its object the saving of the lives of men? and when shall we find one more successful than that before us? Here," adds he, "is a concise and artless, and an incontestable, relation of the means by which, under Divine favour, Captain Cook, with a company of a hundred and eighteen men, performed a voyage of three years and eighteen days, throughout all the climates, from fifty-two degrees north, to seventy-one degrees south, with the loss of only one man

by sickness. I would now inquire," proceeds Sir John Pringle, "of the most conversant in the study of bills of mortality, whether, in the most healthful climate, and in the best condition of life, they have ever found so small a number of deaths, within that space of time? How great and agreeable then must our surprise be, after perusing the histories of long navigations in former days, when so many perished by marine diseases, to find the air of the sea acquitted of all malignity, and, in fine, that a voyage round the world may be undertaken with less danger, perhaps, to health, than a common tour in Europe!"

One circumstance alone was wanting to complete the pleasure and celebrity arising from the assignment of this medal. Captain Cook was not himself present, to hear the discourse of the President, and to receive the honour conferred upon him. Some months previous to this, he had sailed on his last expedition. The medal, therefore, was delivered into the hands of Mrs. Cook, whose satisfaction at being entrusted with so valuable a pledge of her husband's reputation, cannot be questioned. Neither can it be doubted, but that the captain, before his departure from England, was fully apprised of the mark of distinction which was intended for him by the Royal Society.

Captain Cook, after the conclusion of his



second voyage, was called upon to appear in the world in the character of an author. It was not, however, till some time after Captain Cook's leaving England that the work was published; but, in the meanwhile, the superintendence of it was undertaken by his learned and valuable friend, Dr. Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle.

Though Captain Cook was expected to sit down in repose, after his toils and labours, the design of farther discoveries was not laid aside. The illusion, indeed, of a southern continent had been dispelled: but it had long been a favourite object with navigators, and particularly with the English, to discover a shorter and more commodious route to Japan and China, and, indeed, to the East Indies in general, than by making the tedious circuit of the Cape of Good Hope. To find a western passage round North America, had been attempted by several bold adventurers; but the wished-for passage, on that side, into the Pacific Ocean, was still unattained. To ascertain a matter of such importance and magnitude in navigation, was reserved to be another glory of the reign of George the Third; and it was accordingly resolved, that a voyage should be undertaken for the purpose.

For the conduct of such an enterprise, it was evident that great ability, skill, and experience were indispensably necessary. That

Captain Cook was of all men the best qualified for carrying it into execution, was a matter that could not be called in question. But the benefits he had already conferred on science and navigation, and the labours and dangers he had gone through, were so many and great, that it was not deemed reasonable to ask him to engage in fresh perils. At the same time, as nothing could be more natural than to consult him upon the subject, his advice was particularly requested with regard to the properest person for conducting the voyage. To determine this point, the captain, Sir Hugh Palliser, and Mr. Stephens, were invited to Lord Sandwich's to dinner. Here, besides taking into consideration what officer should be recommended to his Majesty for accomplishing the purposes in view, many things were said concerning the nature of the design. Its grandeur and dignity, the consequences of it to navigation and science, and the completion it would give to the whole system of discoveries, were enlarged upon in the course of the conversation. Captain Cook was so fired with the contemplation and representation of the object, that he started up, and declared that he himself would undertake the direction of the enterprise. It is easy to suppose with what pleasure the gentlemen present received a proposal which was so agreeable to their secret wishes, and which they thought of the

highest importance towards attaining the ends of the voyage. No time was lost by the Earl of Sandwich in laying the matter before the king; and Captain Cook was appointed to the command of the expedition, on the 10th of February, 1776.

Two vessels were fixed upon by government for the intended service; the *Resolution*, and the *Discovery*. The command of the former was given to Captain Cook, and of the other to Captain Clerke. To the *Resolution* was assigned the same complement of officers and men which she had during her preceding voyage; and the only difference in the establishment of the *Discovery*, from that of the *Adventure*, was in the single instance of her having no marine officer on board.

Both the vessels were supplied with as much of every necessary article as could conveniently be stowed, and with the best of each kind that could be procured. Whatever, likewise, the experience of the former voyage had shown to be of any utility in preserving the health of seamen, was provided in a large abundance. That some permanent benefit might be conveyed to the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, whom our navigators might happen to visit, his late Majesty, with that benevolence which always distinguished him, ordered that a bull, two cows, with their calves, and several sheep,

should be carried out to those countries. With the same benevolent purpose, the captain was furnished with a quantity of garden seeds, a valuable present to the newly discovered islands, as it would add fresh supplies of food to their own vegetable productions. By order of the Board of Admiralty, many articles besides were delivered to our commander, which were calculated, in various ways, to improve the condition of the natives of the other hemisphere. Still farther to promote a friendly intercourse with them, and to carry on a traffic that might be profitable on both sides, an ample assortment was provided of iron tools and trinkets.

As the ships were to touch at Otaheite, and the Society Islands, it had been determined not to omit the only opportunity which might ever offer of carrying Cmai back to his native country. Accordingly, he left London, on the 24th of June, in company with Captain Cook; and it was with a mixture of regret and satisfaction that he took his departure. The good treatment he received in England, had made a deep impression upon his mind; nevertheless, the prospect of returning home, loaded with what would there be esteemed invaluable treasures, and the flattering hope of attaining to a distinguished superiority among his countrymen, were considerations which operated, by degrees, to suppress every uneasy sensation. By the time he had

gotten on board the ship, he appeared to be quite happy.

His Majesty had furnished Omai with an ample provision of every article which our English navigators, during their former intercourse with Otaheite, and the Society Islands, had observed to be in any estimation there, either as useful or ornamental. Many presents, likewise, of the same nature, had been made him by Lord Sandwich, Sir Joseph Banks, and several other gentlemen and ladies of his acquaintance. In short, both during his residence in England, and at his departure from it, no method had been neglected which could be calculated to render him the instrument of extensive usefulness to the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

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## CHAP. VI.

EVERY preparation for the voyage being completed, Captain Cook, on the 12th of June, 1776, stood out of Plymouth Sound, and pursued his course down the channel. Captain Clerke was to follow as soon as some business which detained him in London would permit. On the 18th of October the Resolution came to an anchor in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 10th of November was joined by the Discovery. She had sailed from England on the 1st of Au-

gust, and would have reached the Cape of Good Hope a week sooner, if she had not been driven from the coast by a storm. Every assistance was immediately given to put her into a proper condition for proceeding on the voyage.

While the necessary preparations for the future navigation were completing, a disaster happened with regard to the cattle which had been carried out in the Resolution. They had been conveyed on shore, for the purpose of grazing. The bull, and the two cows with their calves, had been sent to graze along with some other cattle; but Captain Cook was advised to keep the sheep, which were sixteen in number, close to the tents, where they were penned up every evening. During the night preceding the 14th, some dogs having gotten in among them, forced them out of the pen, killed four, and dispersed the rest. These last, however, were soon after recovered, with the exception of two of the finest ewes of the whole flock, of which he never could hear the least tidings.

In the supplies which were provided at the Cape, Captain Cook paid a particular regard to the nature and extent of his undertaking. As it was impossible to tell when, or where, he might meet with a place which could so amply contribute to his necessities, he thought proper to lay in such a store of provisions for both ships, as would be sufficient to last

them for two years, and upwards; he also made an addition to his stock of cattle.

Our commander having given a copy of his instructions to Captain Clerke, and an order directing him how to proceed in case of a separation, weighed from Table Bay on the 30th of November, intending, agreeably to his instructions, to touch next at New Zealand, that he might obtain a recruit of water, take in wood, and make hay for the cattle. Their number was soon considerably diminished; for two young bulls, one of the heifers, two rams, and several of the goats, had died.

Nothing very remarkable occurred to our voyagers till the 24th of January, 1777, when they discovered Van Diemen's Land; and, on the 26th, the ships came to an anchor in Adventure Bay. Captain Cook, as soon as he had anchored, ordered the boats to be hoisted out; in one of which he went himself, to look for the most commodious place for obtaining the necessary supplies. Wood and water were found in abundance, and in places sufficiently convenient; but grass, which was most wanting, was scarce, and, at the same time, very coarse. Necessity, however, obliged our people to take up with such as could be procured.

On the 28th, the English who were employed in cutting wood, were agreeably surprised with a visit from the natives. They

consisted of eight men and a boy, who approached, not only without fear, but with confidence and freedom. There was only one among them who had any thing which bore the appearance of a weapon. These people were naked, and wore no ornaments; unless some large punctures or ridges raised on different parts of their bodies, either in straight or curved lines, may be considered in that light. Most of them had their hair and beards smeared with a red ointment; and the faces of some were painted with the same composition. Every present which Captain Cook made them, they received without the least appearance of satisfaction. Of bread and elephant fish, which were offered them, they refused to taste, but showed that they were fond of birds as an article of food. Two pigs, which the captain had brought on shore, having come within their reach, they seized them by the ears, as a dog would have done, and would have carried them off immediately apparently to kill them. Our commander being desirous of knowing the use of the stick which one of the Indians had in his hands, he signified, by signs, his wishes to that purpose. His intimations so far succeeded, that one of them set up a piece of wood as a mark, and threw at it, at the distance of twenty yards. There was no reason to commend his dexterity; for, after repeated trials, he was still very wide from his object.



Omai, to convince the natives how much our weapons were superior to theirs, then fired his musket at the mark, by which they were so greatly terrified, that notwithstanding all the endeavours of the English to quiet their minds, they ran instantly into the woods.

After the retreat of the Indians, Captain Cook, judging that their fears would prevent their remaining near enough to observe what passed, ordered the two pigs, being a boar and a sow, to be carried about a mile within the head of the bay, and saw them left there, by the side of a fresh-water brook. It was, at first, his benevolent intention to make an additional present to Van Diemen's Land, of a young bull, and cow, together with some sheep and goats. But he laid aside this design, being persuaded that the natives would destroy them. As pigs are animals which soon become wild, and are fond of the thickest cover of the woods, there was the greater probability of their being preserved. For the accommodation of the other cattle, an open place must have been chosen; in which situation they could not have been concealed many days.

While our navigators were at Van Diemen's Land, they were successful in obtaining a plentiful crop of grass for their cattle, and such as was far more excellent than what they had met with at their first going on shore. The quantity collected was judged by the

captain to be sufficient to last till his arrival in New Zealand.

Some wretched constructions of sticks covered with bark, and which did not deserve the name of huts, were indeed found near the shore; but these seemed only to have been erected for temporary purposes. The most comfortable habitations of the natives were afforded by the largest trees. These had their trunks hollowed out by fire, to the height of six or seven feet; and there was room enough in them for three or four persons to sit round them, nearth, made of clay. At the same time, these places of shelter are durable; for the people take care to leave one side of the tree sound, which is sufficient to keep it in luxuriant growth.

On the 30th of January, 1777, Captain Cook sailed from Adventure Bay, and on the 12th of February, came to an anchor at his old station of Queen Charlotte's Sound, in New Zealand. Here, according to his instructions, he was to take in a supply of wood and water, and of hay for the cattle. The number of these were now sensibly diminished, several having died during the hard weather they had met.

Our navigators had not long been at anchor, before a number of canoes came alongside of the ships. However, very few of the natives would venture on board; which appeared the more extraordinary, as the cap-

arrival

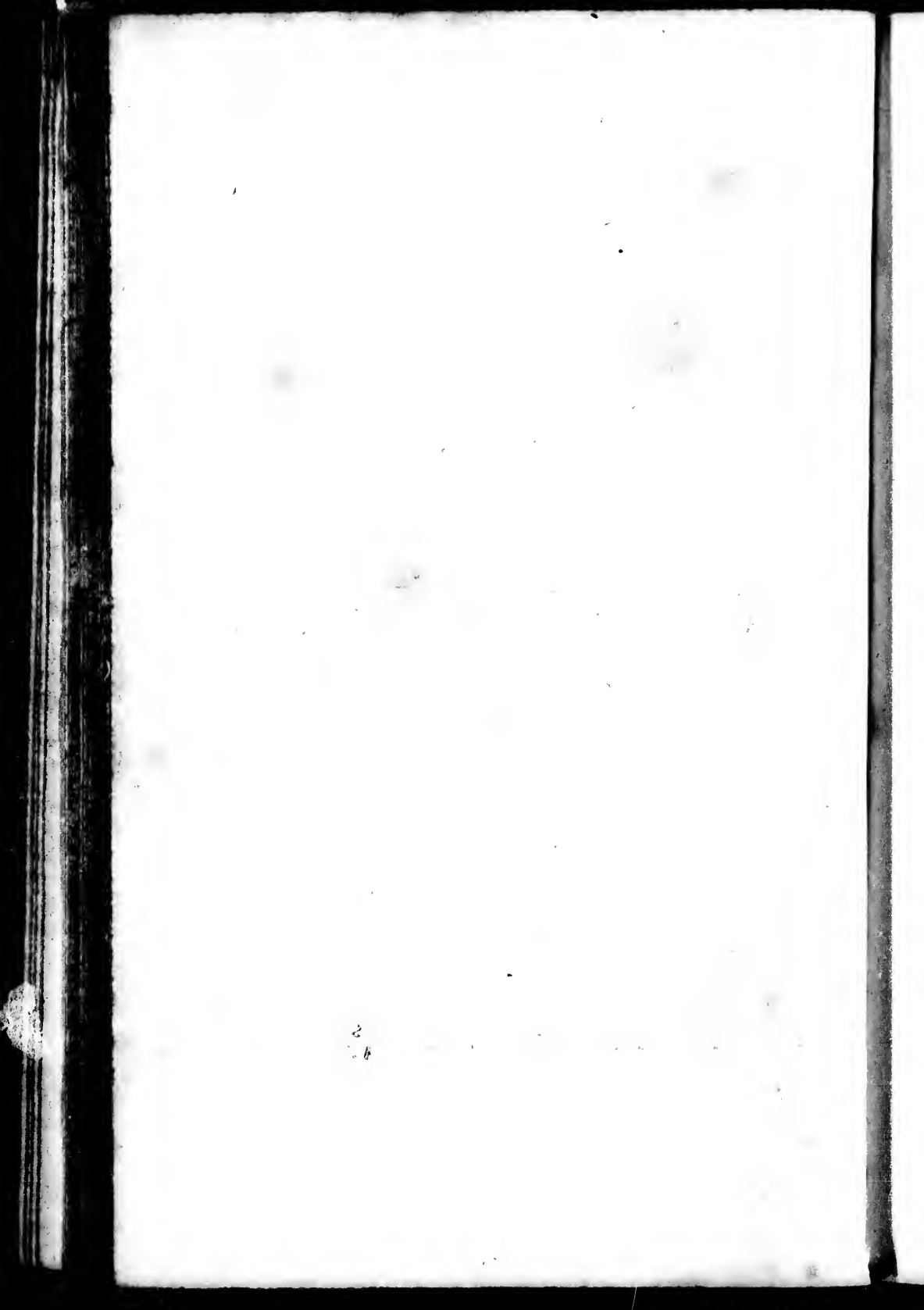
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HUT IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.





tain was well known to them all, and they could not be insensible how liberally he had behaved to them on former occasions. There was one man in particular, whom he had treated with remarkable kindness during the whole of his last stay in this place; and yet neither professions of friendship, nor presents, could prevail upon him to enter the Resolution.

There was a real cause for this shyness on the part of the New Zealanders. A dreadful event had happened to some of Captain Furneaux's crew, while he lay in Queen Charlotte's Sound, after he had finally separated from Captain Cook in the former voyage. Ten men, who had been sent out in the large cutter to gather wild greens for the ship's company, were killed in a skirmish with the natives. What was the cause of the quarrel, could not be ascertained, as not one of the company survived to relate the story. Lieutenant Burney, who was ordered to go in search of them, found only some fragments of their bodies, from which it appeared that they had been converted into food by the inhabitants. It was fear of this being revenged, which now rendered the New Zealanders so fearful of entering the English vessels. From the conversation of Omai, who was on board the Adventure when the melancholy affair happened, they knew that it could not be unknown to Cap-

tain Cook. The captain, therefore, judged it necessary to use every endeavour to assure them of the continuance of his friendship. It was most probably in consequence of this assurance that they soon laid aside all manner of restraint and distrust.

In the meanwhile, the operations for refitting the ships, and for obtaining provisions, were carried on with great vigour. For the protection of the party on shore, our commander appointed a guard of ten marines, and ordered arms for all the workmen; with whom one of the officers constantly remained. A boat was never sent to any distance without being armed, and under the direction of such officers as might be depended upon, and who were well acquainted with the natives. In Captain Cook's former visits to this country, he had never made use of such precautions; nor was he now convinced of their absolute necessity. But, after the tragical fate of the crew of the Adventure's boat in this sound, it was impossible to free our navigators from all apprehensions of experiencing a similar calamity.

Whatever fears the inhabitants might at first entertain of the resentment of the English, they soon became so perfectly easy upon the subject, as to take up their residence close to our voyagers; and the advantage of this was not inconsiderable. Every day, when the weather would permit,

some of them went out to catch fish; and our people generally obtained, by exchanges, a good share of the produce of their labours, in addition to the supply which was afforded by our own nets and lines. Nor was there a deficiency of vegetable refreshments; to which was united spruce beer for drink; so that if the seeds of the scurvy had been contracted by any of the crew, they would speedily have been removed by such a regimen. The fact, however, was, that there were only two invalids upon the sick lists in both ships.

Amongst the persons who occasionally visited the English, was a chief of the name of Kahoorā, who, as Captain Cook was informed, had headed the party that cut off Captain Furneaux's people, and had himself killed Mr. Rowe, the officer who commanded. This man our commander was strongly solicited to put to death, even by some of the natives; and Omai was particularly eager and violent upon the subject. To these solicitations the captain paid not the least degree of attention. He even admired Kahoorā's courage, and was not a little pleased with the confidence with which he had put himself into his power.

Captain Cook continued, in this his last visit to New Zealand, the solicitude he had formerly shown to be of some essential future service to the country. To one chief he gave two goats, a male and female, with a kid; and

to another two pigs, a boar and a sow. At different times, also, he had left in New Zealand ten or a dozen hogs, besides those which had been put on shore by Captain Furneaux. It will, therefore, be extraordinary if this race of animals should not increase, and be preserved, either in a wild or a domestic state. With regard to the gardens which had formerly been planted, though they had almost entirely been neglected, and some of them destroyed, they were not wholly unproductive. They were found to contain cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, and a few potatoes. The potatoes, which had first been brought from the Cape of Good Hope, were greatly meliorated by change of soil; and, with proper cultivation, would be superior to those produced in most other countries.

At the request of Omai, Captain Cook consented to take with him two youths from New Zealand. That they might not quit their native country under any mistaken ideas, the captain took care to inform their parents, in the strongest terms, that they would never return. This declaration seemed, however, to make no kind of impression. The father of the youngest lad resigned him with utter indifference, and even stripped the boy of the little clothing he possessed, delivering him quite naked into the hands of our voyagers. This was not the case with



the mother of the other youth. She took her leave of him with all the marks of tender affection that might be expected between a parent and child on such an occasion ; but she soon resumed her cheerfulness, and went away wholly unconcerned.

On the 25th of February, Captain Cook stood out of Queen Charlotte's Sound, and by the 27th got clear of New Zealand. No sooner had the ships lost sight of the land, than the two young adventurers from that country, one of whom was nearly eighteen years of age, and the other about ten, began deeply to repent of the step they had taken. They wept, and made their lamentation in a kind of song, that seemed to be expressive of the praises of their country and people, from which they were to be separated for ever. In this disposition they continued for many days : but as their sea-sickness wore off, the fits of lamentation became less and less frequent, and at length entirely ceased. By degrees, their native country and their friends were forgotten, and they appeared to be as firmly attached to our navigators, as if they had been born in England.

On the 3d of April, Captain Cook cast anchor before an island which was called Wa-teeou by the natives, and immediately dispatched Mr. Gore, one of the officers, with three boats, to endeavour to open an intercourse with the natives ; Mr. Gore himself,

Omai, and two others, however, were the only persons that stepped ashore. It had never been visited by Europeans before; but the surprise of the party was great when Omai recognized, amongst the crowd assembled on the beach, three of his own countrymen, natives of the Society Islands. The distance between these two places was two hundred leagues of ocean, and the wretched canoes their inhabitants are known to make use of, are fit only for a passage where sight of land is scarcely ever lost. It may easily be supposed with what mutual surprise and satisfaction this interview of Omai with his countrymen was attended. Twelve years before, about twenty persons in number, of both sexes, had embarked on board a canoe at Otaheite, to cross over to the neighbouring island of Ulietea. A violent storm having arisen, which drove them out of their course, and their provisions being very scanty, they suffered incredible hardships, and the greatest part of them perished by famine and fatigue. Four men only survived when they were providentially brought within sight of the people of this island, who immediately sent out canoes, and brought them on shore. Those who now survived, expressed a strong sense of the kind treatment they had received; and so well satisfied were they with their present situation, that they refused the offer of being conveyed to their native coun-

try. A very important instruction may be derived from this incident. It will serve to explain how the different parts of the earth, and, in particular, how the islands of the South Sea, though lying remote from any inhabited continent, or from each other, may have originally been peopled. Similar adventures have occurred in the history of navigation and shipwrecks.

Having weighed anchor from Wateou, the captain on the 1st of May reached Annamooka, where he took the very same station which he had occupied when he visited the country three years before. A friendly intercourse was immediately opened with the natives, and every thing was settled to the captain's satisfaction. The only interruption to the harmony which subsisted between our people and the natives of Annamooka, arose from the thievish disposition of many of the inhabitants. Even some of the chiefs did not think the profession unbecoming their dignity. One of them was detected in carrying a bolt out of the ship, for which Captain Cook sentenced him to receive a dozen lashes, and kept him confined till he had paid a hog for his liberty. After this, our navigators were no longer troubled with thieves of rank: but their servants, or slaves, were still employed in the dirty work; and upon them a flogging seemed to make no greater impression than it would have done upon the main-mast. At length,

## LIFE O

Captain Clerke invented a mode of treatment, which was thought to be productive of some good effect. He put the thieves into the hands of the barber, and completely shaved their heads. In consequence of this operation, they became objects of ridicule to their own countrymen; and our people, by keeping them at a distance, were enabled to deprive them of future opportunities for a repetition of their rogueries.

The island of Annamooka being exhausted of its articles of food, on the 10th of June, Captain Cook arrived at Tongataboo, where the king was waiting for him upon the beach, and immediately conducted him to a small, but neat, house, which, he was told, was at his service, during his stay in the island. The house was situated a little within the skirts of the woods, and had a fine large area before it; so that a more agreeable spot could not have been provided.

Captain Cook, on the 19th, made a distribution of the animals which he had selected as presents for the principal men of the island. To Poulaho, the king, he gave a young English bull and cow, together with three goats; to Mareewagee, a chief of consequence, a Cape ram and two ewes; and to Feenow, a horse and a mare. Omai, at the same time, was instructed to represent the importance of these animals, and to explain, as far as he was capable of doing it, the manner in which they should be preserved and treated.

On the 17th of July, our commander took his final leave of the Friendly Islands, and resumed his voyage, and on the 12th of August reached the south-east part of Otaheite. Omai's first reception amongst his countrymen was not entirely of a flattering nature. Though several persons came on board who knew him, and one of them was his brother-in-law, there was nothing remarkably tender or striking in their meeting. An interview which Omai had with his sister, was agreeable to the feelings of nature; for it was marked with expressions of tender affection, more easy to be conceived than described. In a visit likewise which he received from an aunt, the old lady threw herself at his feet, and plentifully bedewed them with tears of joy.

Captain Cook had at this time an important affair to settle. As he knew that he could now be furnished with a plentiful supply of cocoa-nuts, the liquor of which is an excellent and wholesome beverage, he was desirous of prevailing upon his people to consent to their being abridged, during their stay at Otaheite and the neighbouring islands, of their stated allowance of spirits to mix with water. But as this stoppage of a favourite article, without assigning some reason for it, might occasion murmurs, he thought it most prudent to assemble the ship's company, and to make known to them the design of the voyage, and the

extent of their future operations. He made no doubt, he told them, that he should find them willing to co-operate with him in attaining the object of the voyage; but to give the best chance of success, it would be necessary to observe the utmost economy in the expenditure of the stores and provisions, as there was no probability of getting a supply any where, after leaving these islands. He reminded them, that, in consequence of the opportunities having been lost of getting to the north this summer, the voyage must last at least a year longer than had originally been supposed. He entreated them to consider the difficulties they might still meet with, and the hardships they would have to endure, if it should be found necessary to put them to short allowance, of any species of provisions, in a cold climate. For these very substantial reasons, he submitted to them, whether it would not be better to be prudent in time, and, rather than to incur the hazard of having no spirits left, when such a cordial would most be wanted, to consent to give up their grog now, when so excellent a liquor as that of cocoa-nuts could be substituted in its place. In conclusion, our commander left the determination of the matter entirely to their own choice.

This speech produced its full effect on the generous minds of the English seamen. Captain Cook had the satisfaction of finding

that his proposal did not remain a single moment under consideration; being unanimously and immediately approved of, without the least objection. Accordingly, grog was no longer served, excepting on Saturday nights; when the companies of both ships had a full allowance of it, that they might drink the healths of their friends in England.

On the 24th, Captain Cook quitted the south-east part of Otaheite, and resumed his old station in Matavia Bay. Immediately upon his arrival, he was visited by Otoo, the king of the whole island, and their former friendship was renewed. One of our commander's first objects was to dispose of all the European animals which were in the ships. Accordingly, he conveyed to Oparre, Otoo's place of residence, a peacock and hen; a turkey cock and hen; one gander, and three geese; a drake, and four ducks. The geese and ducks began to breed before our navigators left their present station. There were already at Otoo's, several goats and the Spanish bull; which was one of the finest animals of the kind that was ever seen. Captain Cook also sent the three cows he had on board, together with a bull of his own: to all which were added the horse and mare, and the sheep that had still remained in the vessels.

Captain Cook and Captain Clerke, on the 14th of September, mounted on horseback,

and took a ride round the plain of Matavia, to the great surprise of a large number of the natives, who attended upon the occasion, and gazed upon them with the utmost astonishment. What the two captains had begun, was afterwards repeated every day, by one and another of our people; notwithstanding which, the curiosity of the Otaheitans still continued unabated. They were exceedingly delighted with these animals, after they had seen the use which was made of them. Not all the novelties put together, which European visitors had carried amongst the inhabitants, inspired them with so high an idea of the greatness of distant nations.

The manner in which our commander was freed from a rheumatic complaint, that consisted of a pain, extending from the hip to the foot, deserves to be recorded. Otoo's mother, his three sisters, and eight other women, went on board for the express purpose of undertaking the cure of his disorder. He accepted of their friendly offer, had a bed spread for them on the cabin floor, and submitted himself to their directions. Being desired to lay himself down amongst them, as many of them as could get round him, began to squeeze him with both hands, from head to foot, but more particularly in the part where the pain was lodged, till they made his bones crack, and his flesh became a perfect mummy. After undergoing this



discipline about a quarter of an hour, he was glad to be released from the women. The operation, however, gave him immediate relief; so that he was encouraged to submit to another rubbing down before he went to bed; the consequence of which was, that he was totally easy all the succeeding night. His female physicians repeated their prescription the next morning, and again in the evening; after which his pains were entirely removed, and the cure was perfected. This operation, which is called *Romee*, is universally practised among these islanders; being sometimes performed by the men, but more generally by the women.

Captain Cook, who now had resolved to depart soon from Otaheite, accompanied, on the 27th, Otoo to Oparree, and examined the cattle and poultry, which he had consigned to his friend's care. Every thing was in a promising way, and properly attended. The captain procured from Otoo four goats; two of which he designed to leave at Ulietea, where none had as yet been introduced; and the other two he proposed to reserve for the use of any islands he might meet with in his passage to the north. On the next day, Otoo came on board, and informed our commander, that he had a canoe, which he desired him to carry home, as a present to the *Earee rahic no Pretane*. This, he said, was the only thing he could send, which was worthy

of his Majesty's acceptance. Captain Cook was pleased with Otoo for this mark of his gratitude; and the more, as the thought was entirely his own. Not one of our people had given him the least hint concerning it; and it showed him fully sensible to whom he stood indebted for the most valuable presents that he had received. As the canoe was too large to be taken on board, the captain could only thank him for his good intentions; but it would have given him a much greater satisfaction if his present could have been accepted.

From Otaheite our voyagers sailed on the 30th, and on the 12th of October arrived at Owharre harbour, on the west side of Huaheine. The grand business of our commander at this island, was the settlement of Omai. In order to obtain the consent of the chiefs of the island, the affair was conducted with great solemnity. Omai dressed himself very properly on the occasion; brought with him a suitable assortment of presents, went through a variety of religious ceremonies, and made a speech, the topics of which had been dictated to him by our commander. The result of the negotiation was, that a spot of ground was assigned him, the extent of which, along the shore of the harbour, was about two hundred yards, and its depth, to the foot of the hill, somewhat more. A proportional part of the hill was included in the grant. This business having been adjusted in a satisfactory

manner, the carpenters of both ships were employed in building a small house for Omai, in which he might secure his European commodities. At the same time, some of the English made a garden for his use, in which they planted shaddocks, vines, pine-apples, melons, and the seeds of several other vegetable articles. All of these Captain Cook had the satisfaction of seeing in a flourishing state before he left the island.

At Huaheine, Omai found a brother, a sister, and a brother-in-law, by whom he was received with great regard and tenderness. But though they were faithful and affectionate in their attachment to him, the captain discovered, with concern, that they were of too little consequence in the island to be capable of rendering him any positive service. They had not either authority or influence to protect his person or property; and, in such a situation, there was reason to apprehend that he might be in danger of being stripped of all his possessions, as soon as he should cease to be supported by the power of the English. To prevent this evil, if possible, our commander advised him to conciliate the favour and protection of two or three of the principal chiefs, by a proper distribution of some of his moveables; with which advice he prudently complied. Captain Cook, however, did not entirely trust to the operations of gratitude, but took every

opportunity of signifying to the inhabitants, that it was his intention to return to the island again; and that, if he did not find Omai in the same state of security in which he left him, all those whom he should then discover to have been his enemies should feel his resentment. As the natives had now formed an opinion that their country would be visited by the ships of England at stated periods, there was ground to hope that this threatening declaration would produce no inconsiderable effect.

When Omai's house was nearly finished, and many of his moveables were carried ashore, a box of toys excited the admiration of the multitude in a much higher degree than articles of a more useful nature. With regard to his pots, kettles, dishes, plates, drinking-mugs, glasses, and the whole train of domestic accommodations, which in our estimation are so necessary and important, scarcely any one of his countrymen would condescend to look upon them. Omai himself, being sensible that these pieces of English furniture would be of no great consequence in his present situation, wisely sold a number of them, among the people of the ships, for hatchets, and other iron tools, which had a more intrinsic value in this part of the world, and would give him a more distinguished superiority over those with whom he was to pass the remainder of his days.

The European weapons of Omai consisted of a musquet, bayonet, and cartouch-box; a fowling-piece; two pair of pistols; and two or three swords or cutlasses. With the possession of these warlike implements, he was highly delighted; and it was only to gratify his eager desire for them, that Captain Cook was induced to make him such presents. The captain would otherwise have thought it happier for him to be without fire-arms, or any European weapons, lest an imprudent use of them should rather increase his dangers than establish his superiority.

Whatever faults belonged to Omai's character, they were overbalanced by his good nature and his gratitude. He had a tolerable share of understanding, but it was not accompanied with application and perseverance; so that his knowledge was in most instances imperfect; nor was he a man of much observation. Captain Cook, however, was confident that he would endeavour to bring to perfection the fruits and vegetables which had been planted in his garden. This of itself would be no small acquisition to the natives. But the greatest benefit which these islands are likely to receive from Omai's travels, was to be in the animals that were left upon them; and which, had it not been for his coming to England, they might probably never have obtained. When these

multiply, of which Captain Cook thought there was little reason to doubt, Otaheite, and the Society Islands, will equal, if not exceed, any country in the known world, for plenty of provisions.

Before our commander sailed from Huaheine, he had the following inscription cut on the outside of Omai's house, in latin :

*George III. King, 2 November, 1777.*

*Ships* { *Resolution, James Cook, Captain,*  
           { *Discovery, Charles Clerke, Captain.*

On the same day, Omai took his final leave of our navigators, in a very affectionate manner. He sustained himself with a manly resolution till he came to Captain Cook, when his utmost efforts to conceal his tears failed ; and he continued to weep all the time that the boat was conveying him to shore. Not again to resume the subject, it may be mentioned, that when the captain was at Ulietea, a fortnight after this event, Omai sent two men with the satisfactory intelligence, that he remained undisturbed by the people of Huaheine, and that every thing succeeded well with him, excepting in the loss of his goat, which had died in kidding. This intelligence was accompanied with a request that another goat might be given him, together with two axes. Our commander, esteeming himself happy in having an additional opportunity of serving him, dispatched the

messengers back with the axes, and a couple of kids, male and female.

The fate of the two youths who had been brought from New Zealand, must not be forgotten. As they were extremely desirous of continuing with our people, Captain Cook would have carried them to England with him, if there had appeared the most distant probability of their ever being restored to their own country. Tiarooa, the eldest of them, was a very well disposed young man, with strong natural sense, and a capacity of receiving any instruction. He seemed to be fully convinced of the inferiority of New Zealand to these islands, and resigned himself, though with reluctance, to end his days, in ease and plenty, in Huaheine. The other had formed so strong an attachment to our navigators, that it was necessary to take him out of the ship, and carry him ashore by force. This necessity was the more painful, as he was a witty, smart boy; and, on that account, a great favourite on board. Both these youths became a part of Omai's family.

Some days after, a very troublesome affair happened at Ulietea, the next island at which the ships stopped, and which nothing but the great firmness and prudence of the commander, could have brought to so favourable an issue. On the morning of the 24th, the captain was informed that a midshipman and

a seaman, both belonging to the Discovery, were missing; and it soon appeared that they had gone away in a canoe, in the preceding evening, and had now reached the other end of the island. Though Captain Clerke immediately set out in quest of them, with two armed boats, and a party of marines, his expedition proved fruitless, the natives having amused him the whole day with false intelligence. The next morning account was brought that the deserters were at Otaha. As they were not the only persons in the ships who wished to spend their days at these favourite islands, it became necessary, for the purpose of preventing any farther desertion, to recover them at all events. Captain Cook, therefore, in order to convince the inhabitants that he was in earnest, resolved to go after the fugitives himself; to which measure he was determined, from having observed that the natives had seldom deceived him with false information.

Agreeably to this resolution, the captain set out, the next morning, with two armed boats, being accompanied by Oreo, the chief of Ulietea, and proceeded immediately to Otaha. But when he had gotten to the place where the deserters were expected to be found, he was informed that they were gone over to Bolabola. Thither our commander did not think proper to follow them, having determined to pursue another measure, which



he judged would more effectually answer his purpose. This measure was, to put the chief's son, daughter, and son-in-law, into confinement, and to detain them till the fugitives should be restored. As to Oreo, he was informed that he was at liberty to leave the ship whenever he pleased, and to take such methods as he esteemed best calculated to get our two men back; that, if he succeeded, his friends should be released; if not, that Captain Cook was resolved to carry them away with him. In consequence of this explanation of our commander's views and intentions, Oreo zealously exerted himself to recover the deserters; for which purpose, he dispatched a canoe to Bolabola, with a message to Opoony, the sovereign of that island, acquainting him with what had happened, and requesting him to seize the two fugitives, and send them back. The messenger, who was no less a person than the father of Pootoe, Oreo's son-in-law, came, before he set out, to Captain Cook, to receive his commands; which were, not to return without the runaways, and to inform Opoony, that if they had left Bolabola, he must dispatch canoes in pursuit of them, till they should finally be restored. These vigorous measures were, at length, successful. On the 28th the deserters were brought back; and, as soon as they were on board, the three prisoners were released.

While this affair was in suspense, some of the natives, from their anxiety on account of the confinement of the chief's relations, had formed a design of a very serious nature; which was no less than to seize upon the persons of Captain Clerke and Captain Cook. With regard to Captain Clerke, they made no secret of speaking of their scheme, the day after it was discovered. But their first and grand plan of operations was to lay hold of Captain Cook. It was his custom to bathe, every evening, in fresh water; in doing which he frequently went alone, and always without arms. As the inhabitants expected him to go, as usual, on the evening of the 26th, they had determined at that time to make him a prisoner. But he had thought it prudent, after confining Oreo's family, to avoid putting himself in their power; and had cautioned Captain Clerke, and the officers, not to venture themselves far from the ships. In the course of the afternoon, the chief asked Captain Cook, three several times, if he would not go to the bathing-place; and when he found, at last, that the captain could not be prevailed upon, he went off, with all his people. He was apprehensive, without doubt, that the design was discovered; though no suspicion of it was entertained by our commander, who imagined that the natives were seized with some sudden fright, from which, as usual, they would quickly recover. On one occasion,

Captain Clerke and Mr. Gore were in particular danger. A party of the inhabitants, armed with clubs, advanced against them; and their safety was principally owing to Captain Clerke's walking with a pistol in his hand, which he once fired. It was a happy circumstance that the affair was brought to light; since such a scheme could not have been carried into effect, without being, in its consequences, productive of much distress and calamity to the natives.

Seventeen months had now elapsed since Captain Cook's departure from England, and though his time had been most profitably employed during the whole of this interval, he still was sensible that with respect to the object of his intentions, the discovery of a northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, it was now only the commencement of his voyage. On the 2d of January, 1778, therefore, having laid in provisions, and given his attention to every thing that could contribute to the ultimate success of the expedition, he shaped the vessel's course northward.

From this to the 29th, he discovered a group of islands, at several of which he stopped, for the purpose of bartering with the inhabitants. To these he gave the appellation of Sandwich Islands, in honour of his great friend and patron, the Earl of Sandwich.

On the 2d of February, our navigators pursued their course to the northward, and on the 7th of March, discovered the long looked for coast of New Albion, the ships being then in the latitude of  $44^{\circ} 33'$  north, and in the longitude of  $235^{\circ} 20'$  east. Having found an excellent inlet, which is called Nootka Sound, he entered it, for the purpose of repairing his ships, and on the 26th of April, he again sailed.

In the prosecution of the voyage to the north, and back again to the Sandwich Islands, the facts that occurred were chiefly of a nautical kind, and it could not interest the young reader to detail them. It will suffice, therefore, to say, that having proceeded to the Straits of Behring, which separated the contiguous continents of Asia and America, he continued for some time to traverse the Icy Sea, which lies beyond them; he made accurate surveys of the coasts, which stretched east and west, until at length his further progress was checked by an impenetrable barrier of ice, which extended from continent to continent in such a manner, as precluded all hopes of obtaining, at least during the present year, the grand object of the voyage; indeed, the season was now so far advanced, and the time in which the frost sets in was so near at hand, that it would have been altogether imprudent to make any further attempts at finding a pas-

sage into the Atlantic. On the 29th of July, therefore, the vessels were put about, it being Captain Cook's intention to pass the ensuing winter in making further improvements in the geography of the South Sea, and its numerous islands, and to return to the north, in further search of a passage in the ensuing summer—Man proposes, but it is God disposes; before that period arrived, it was the fate of our gallant and benevolent commander to fall in a quarrel with some of those very islanders, the improvement of whose condition had always been one of the first objects of his care. In comparison with this distressing event, all details of the voyage must appear of small importance; we shall, therefore, pass over the intervening incidents, to relate the circumstances which led to, and ended in, this catastrophe; merely stating, that after having discovered several more islands, belonging to the Sandwich group, he arrived on the 30th of November, 1778, at Owhyhee, the spot where he was destined to close his valuable life.

On the 17th, the ships came to an anchor in the bay, which had been previously examined by Mr. Bligh, and which is called Karakakooa by the inhabitants. At this time, the vessels continued to be much crowded with natives, and were surrounded with a multitude of canoes. Captain Cook, in the whole course of his voyages, had never

seen so numerous a body of people assembled in one place. For, besides those who were in their canoes, all the shore of the bay was covered with spectators, and many hundreds were swimming round the ships like shoals of fish. Our navigators could not avoid being greatly impressed with the singularity of this scene; and perhaps there were few on board that now lamented the want of success which had attended the endeavours of getting homeward, the last summer, by a northern passage. "To this disappointment," says the captain, "we owed our having it in our power to revisit the Sandwich Islands, and to enrich our voyage with a discovery which, though the last, seemed, in many respects, to be the most important that had hitherto been made by Europeans, throughout the extent of the Pacific Ocean."

Such is the sentence that concludes our commander's journal; and the satisfaction with which this sentence appears to have been written, cannot but strike the mind of every reader. Little did Captain Cook then imagine, that a discovery which promised to add no small honour to his name, and to be productive of useful consequences, should be so fatal in the result. Little did he think, that the island of Owhyhee was destined to be the last scene of his exploits, and the cause of his destruction.

During the long cruize of our navigators off the island of Owhyhee, the inhabitants had almost universally behaved with great fairness and honesty in their dealings, and had not shown the slightest propensity to theft. But, after the arrival of the Resolution and Discovery in Karakakooa Bay, the case was greatly altered. The immense crowd that blocked up every part of the ships, not only afforded frequent opportunities of pilfering, without detection; but held out, even if they should be detected, a prospect of escaping with impunity, from the superiority of their numbers to that of the English. Another circumstance, to which the alteration in the conduct of the natives might be ascribed, arose from the presence and encouragement of their chiefs, into whose possession the booty might be traced, and whom there was reason to suspect of being the instigators of the depredations that were committed.

Soon after the Resolution had gotten into her station, Pareea and Kaneena, two chiefs who had attached themselves to the English, brought on board a third chief, named Koah, who was represented as being a priest, and as having, in his early youth, been a distinguished warrior. In the evening, Captain Cook, attended by Mr. Bayley, and Mr. King, accompanied Koah on shore. Upon this occasion, the captain was received with

very peculiar and extraordinary ceremonies; indicating the high respect entertained for him on the part of the natives, and which, indeed, seemed to fall little short of adoration.

On the 26th, the captain had his first interview with Terreeboo, the king of the island. The meeting was conducted with a variety of ceremonies, among which, the custom of making an exchange of names, which amongst all the islanders of the Pacific Ocean is the strongest pledge of friendship, was observed. When the formalities of the interview were over, our commander carried Terreeboo, and as many chiefs as the pinnace could hold, on board the Resolution. They were received, on this occasion, with every mark of respect that could be shown them; and, in return for a beautiful and splendid feathered cloak, which the king had bestowed on Captain Cook, the captain put a linen shirt on his majesty, and girt his own hanger round him.

Though the kind and liberal behaviour of the natives continued without remission, Terreeboo, and his chiefs, began, at length, to be very inquisitive about the time in which our voyagers were to take their departure. Nor will this be deemed surprising, when it is considered that, during sixteen days in which the English had been in the bay of Karakakooa, they had made an enormous



consumption of hogs and vegetables. It did not appear, however, that Terreeoboo had any other view in his inquiries than a desire of making sufficient preparation for dismissing our navigators with presents, suitable to the respect and kindness towards them which he had always displayed. For, on his being informed that they were to leave the island in a day or two, it was observed that a proclamation was immediately made through the villages, requiring the people to bring in their hogs and vegetables, for the king to present to the Orono (a title of high honour given to Captain Cook), on his quitting the country. Accordingly, the 3d of February, being the day preceding the time which had been fixed for the sailing of the ships, Terreeoboo invited Captain Cook and Mr. King to attend him to the place where Kaoo resided. On their arrival, they found the ground covered with parcels of cloth, at a small distance from which lay an immense quantity of vegetables; and near them was a large herd of hogs. At the close of the visit, the greater part of the cloth, and the whole of the hogs and vegetables, were given by Terreeoboo to the captain and Mr. King, who were astonished at the value and magnificence of the present; for it far exceeded every thing of the kind which they had seen either at the Friendly or Society Islands. Mr. King had in so high a degree conciliated

the affections, and gained the esteem, of the inhabitants of Owhyhee, that, with offers of the most flattering nature, he was strongly solicited to remain in the country. Terreeo-boo and Kaoo waited upon Captain Cook, whose son they supposed Mr. King to be, with a formal request that he might be left behind. To avoid giving a positive refusal to an offer which was so kindly intended, the captain told them that he could not part with Mr. King at that time, but that, on his return to the island in the next year, he would endeavour to settle the matter to their satisfaction.

Early on the 4th, the ships sailed out of Karakakooa Bay, being followed by a large number of canoes. It was our commander's design, before he visited the other islands, to finish the survey of Owhyhee, in hopes of meeting with a road better sheltered than the bay he had just left. In case of not succeeding in this respect, he purposed to take a view of the south-east part of Mowee, where he was informed that he should find an excellent harbour.

The circumstances which brought Captain Cook back to Karakakooa Bay, and the unhappy consequences that followed, are taken from Mr. Samwell's narrative of his death, it being now universally acknowledged to contain the most complete and authentic account of the melancholy catastrophe, which, at

Owhyhee, befel our illustrious navigator and commander.

“ On the 6th, we were overtaken by a gale of wind, and on the next night, the Resolution had the misfortune of springing the head of her foremast, in such a dangerous manner, that Captain Cook was obliged to return to Karakakooa, in order to have it repaired; for we could find no other convenient harbour on the island. The same gale had occasioned much distress among some canoes that had paid us a visit from the shore. One of them, with two men and a child on board, was picked up by the Resolution, and rescued from destruction; the men, having toiled hard all night in attempting to reach the land, were so much exhausted that they could hardly mount the ship's side. When they got upon the quarter-deck, they burst into tears, and seemed much affected with the dangerous situation from which they had escaped; but a little child appeared lively and cheerful.

One of the Resolution's boats was also so fortunate as to save a man and two women, whose canoe had been upset by the violence of the waves. They were brought on board, and, with the others, partook of the kindness and humanity of Captain Cook.

“ On the morning of Wednesday, the 10th, we were within a few miles of the harbour, and were soon joined by several

noes, in which appeared many of our old acquaintances, who came to welcome us back. Among them was Koah, a priest; he had brought a small pig and some coconuts in his hand, which, after having chaunted a few sentences, he presented to Captain Clerke. He then left us, and hastened on board the Resolution, to perform the same friendly ceremony before Captain Cook. Having but light winds all that day, we could not gain the harbour. In the afternoon, a chief of the first rank, and nearly related to Terreeboo, paid us a visit on board the Discovery. His name was Kameamea; he was dressed in a very rich feathered cloak, which he seemed to have brought for sale, but would part with it for nothing except iron daggers. These the chiefs, some time before our departure, had preferred to every other article; for, having received a plentiful supply of hatchets and other tools, they began to collect a store of warlike instruments. Kameamea procured nine daggers for his cloak; and, being pleased with his reception, he and his attendants slept on board that night.

“In the morning of the 11th of February, the ships anchored again in Karakakooa Bay, and preparation was immediately made for landing the Resolution’s foremast. We were visited by few of the Indians, because there were but few in the bay. On our departure,

those belonging to other parts had repaired to their several habitations, and were again to collect from various quarters, before we could expect to be surrounded by such multitudes as we had once seen in that harbour.

“The next day, February the 12th, the ships were put under a taboo, by the chiefs a solemnity, it seems, that was requisite to be observed before Terreeboo, the king, paid his first visit to Captain Cook, after his return. He waited upon him the same day, on board the Resolution, attended by a large train, some of which bore the presents designed for Captain Cook; who received him in his usual friendly manner, and gave him several articles in return. This amicable ceremony being settled, the taboo was dissolved; matters went on in the usual train; and the next day, February the 13th, we were visited by the natives in great numbers: the Resolution’s mast was landed, and the astronomical observatories erected on their former situation. I landed with another gentleman, at the town of Kavaroah, where we found a great number of canoes, just arrived from different parts of the island, and the Indians busy in constructing temporary huts on the beach, for their residence during the stay of the ships. On our return on board the Discovery, we learned that an Indian had been detected in stealing the armourer’s tongs from the forge, for which he received a pretty severe flogging;

and was sent out of the ship. Notwithstanding the example made of this man, in the afternoon another had the audacity to snatch the tongs and a chisel from the same place, with which he jumped overboard, and swam for the shore. The master and a midshipman were instantly dispatched after him in the small cutter. The Indian, seeing himself pursued, made for a canoe; his countrymen took him on board, and paddled as swift as they could towards the shore; we fired several muskets at them, but to no effect, for they soon got out of the reach of our shot. Pareah, who was at that time on board the Discovery, understanding what had happened, immediately went ashore, promising to bring back the stolen goods. Our boat was so far distanced, in chasing the canoe which had taken the thief on board, that he had time to make his escape into the country. As the master was approaching near the landing-place, he was met by some of the Indians in a canoe: they had brought back the tongs and chisel, together with another article, that we had not missed, which happened to be the lid of the water-cask. Having recovered these things, he was returning on board, when he was met by the Resolution's pinnace, with five men in her, who, without any orders, had come from the observatories to his assistance. Being thus unexpectedly reinforced, he thought himself strong enough to insist

upon having the thief, or the canoe which took him in, delivered up as reprisals. With that view he turned back, and having found the canoe on the beach, he was preparing to launch it into the water, when Pareah made his appearance, and insisted upon his not taking it away, as it was his property. The officer not regarding him, the chief seized upon him, pinioned his arms behind, and held him by the hair of his head; on which, one of the sailors struck him with an oar: Pareah instantly quitted the officer, snatched the oar out of the man's hand, and snapped it in two across his knee. At length, the multitude began to attack our people with stones. They made some resistance, but were soon overpowered, and obliged to swim for safety to the small cutter, which lay farther out than the pinnace. The officers not being expert swimmers, retreated to a small rock in the water, where they were closely pursued by the Indians. One man darted a broken oar at the master, but his foot slipping at the time, he missed him, which fortunately saved that officer's life. At last, Pareah interfered, and put an end to their violence. The gentlemen, knowing that his presence was their only defence against the fury of the natives, entreated him to stay with them, till they could get off in the boats; but that he refused, and left them. The master went to seek assistance from the party at the ob-

servatories; but the midshipman chose to remain in the pinnace. He was very rudely treated by the mob, who plundered the boat of every thing that was loose on board, and then began to knock her to pieces, for the sake of the iron-work; but Pareah fortunately returned in time to prevent her destruction. He had met the other gentleman on his way to the observatories, and, suspecting his errand, had forced him to return. He dispersed the crowd again, and desired the gentlemen to return on board; they represented that all the oars had been taken out of the boat; on which he brought some of them back, and the gentlemen were glad to get off, without farther molestation. They had not proceeded far, before they were overtaken by Pareah, in a canoe: he delivered the midshipman's cap, which had been taken from him in the scuffle, joined noses with them, in token of reconciliation, and was anxious to know if Captain Cook would kill him for what had happened. They assured him of the contrary, and made signs of friendship to him in return. He then left them, and paddled over to the town of Kavaruah, and that was the last time we ever saw him. Captain Cook returned on board soon after, much displeas'd with the whole of this disagreeable business; and the same night sent a lieutenant on board the Discovery, to learn the particulars of it, as it had originated in that ship.



“ It was remarkable, that in the midst of the hurry and confusion attending this affair, Kanyneh (a chief who had always been on terms particularly friendly with us) came from the spot where it happened, with a hog to sell on board the Discovery: it was of an extraordinary large size, and he demanded for it a pahowa, or dagger, of an unusual length. He pointed to us, that it must be as long as his arm. Captain Clerke not having one of that length, told him he would get one made for him by the morning; with which being satisfied, he left the hog, and went ashore without making any stay with us. Those who were on duty at the observatories, were disturbed during the night with shrill and melancholy sounds, issuing from the adjacent villages, which they took to be the lamentations of the women. Perhaps the quarrel between us might have filled their minds with apprehensions for the safety of their husbands: but, be that as it may, their mournful cries struck the sentinels with unusual awe and terror.

“ To widen the breach between us, some of the Indians, in the night, took away the Discovery's large cutter, which lay swamped at the buoy of one of her anchors: they had carried her off so quietly, that we did not miss her till the morning, Sunday, February the 14th. Captain Clerke lost no time in waiting upon Captain Cook, to ac-

quaint him with the accident: he returned on board, with orders for the launch and small cutter to go, under the command of the second lieutenant, and lie off the east point of the bay, in order to intercept all canoes that might attempt to get out; and, if he found it necessary, to fire upon them. At the same time, the third lieutenant of the Resolution, with the launch and small cutter was sent on the same service to the opposite point of the bay; and the master was dispatched in a large cutter, in pursuit of a double canoe, already under sail, making the best of her way out of the harbour. He soon came up with her, and by firing a few muskets, drove her on shore, and the Indians left her: this happened to be the canoe of Omea, a man who bore the title of Orono. He was on board himself, and it would have been fortunate if our people had secured him, for his person was held as sacred as that of the king. During this time, Captain Cook was preparing to go ashore himself, at the town of Kavaroah, in order to secure the person of Terreoboo, before he should have time to withdraw himself to another part of the island, out of our reach. This appeared the most effectual step that could be taken on the present occasion, for the recovery of the boat. It was the measure he had invariably pursued, in similar cases, at other islands in these seas, and it had always been attended

with the desired success: in fact, it would be difficult to point out any other mode of proceeding on these emergencies, so likely to attain the object in view. We had reason to suppose that the king and his attendants had fled when the alarm was first given; in that case, it was Captain Cook's intention to secure the large canoes which were hauled up on the beach. He left the ship about seven o'clock, attended by the lieutenant of marines, a serjeant, corporal, and seven private men: the pinnace's crew were also armed, and under the command of Mr. Roberts. As they rowed towards the shore, Captain Cook ordered the launch to leave her station at the west point of the bay, in order to assist his own boat. This is a circumstance worthy of notice, for it clearly shows that he was not unapprehensive of meeting with resistance from the natives, or unmindful of the necessary steps for the safety of himself and his people. He landed, with the marines, at the upper end of the town of Kavaruah; the Indians immediately flocked round, as usual, and showed him the customary marks of respect, by prostrating themselves before him. There were no signs of hostilities, or much alarm, among them. Captain Cook, however, did not seem willing to trust to appearances; but was particularly attentive to the disposition of the marines, and to have them kept clear of the crowd. He first inquired for

the king's sons, two youths who were much attached to him, and generally his companions on board. Messengers being sent for them, they soon came to him, and informing him that their father was asleep, at a house not far from them, he accompanied them thither, and took the marines along with them. As he passed along, the natives every where prostrated themselves before him, and seemed to have lost no part of that respect they had always shown to his person. He was joined by several chiefs, among whom was Kanyneh, and his brother Koohowroah. They kept the crowd in order, according to their usual custom; and, being ignorant of his intention in coming on shore, frequently asked him if he wanted any hogs, or other provisions: he told them that he did not, and that his business was to see the king. When he arrived at the house, he ordered some of the Indians to go in, and inform Kariopoo that he waited without to speak with him. They came out two or three times, and instead of returning any answer from the king, presented some pieces of red cloth to him, which made Captain Cook suspect that he was not in the house; he therefore desired the lieutenant of the marines to go in. The lieutenant found the old man just awaked from sleep, and seemingly alarmed at the message; but he came out without hesitation. Captain Cook took him by the hand, and in a friendly

manner asked him to go on board, to which he very readily consented. Thus far matters appeared in a favourable train, and the natives did not seem much alarmed, or apprehensive of hostility on our side; at which Captain Cook expressed himself a little surprised, saying, that as the inhabitants of that town appeared innocent of stealing the cutter, he should not molest them, but that he must get the king on board. Terreeoboo sat down before his door, and was surrounded by a great crowd: Kanyneh and his brother were both very active in keeping order among them. In a little time, however, the Indians were observed arming themselves with long spears clubs, and daggers, and putting on thick mats, which they use as armour. This hostile appearance increased, and became more alarming, on the arrival of two men in a canoe, from the opposite side of the bay, with the news of a chief, called Kareemoo, having been killed by one of the Discovery's boats. In their passage across, they had also delivered this account to each of the ships. Upon that information, the women, who were sitting upon the beach at their breakfasts, and conversing familiarly with our people in the boats, retired, and a confused murmur spread through the crowd. An old priest came to Captain Cook, with a cocoa-nut in his hand, which he held out to him as a present, at the same time singing very loud. He was often desired to

be silent, but in vain: he continued importunate and troublesome, and there was no such thing as getting rid of him or his noise: it seemed as if he meant to divert their attention from his countrymen, who were growing more tumultuous, and arming themselves in every quarter. Captain Cook, being at the same time surrounded by a great crowd, thought his situation rather hazardous: he therefore ordered the lieutenant of marines to march his small party to the water-side, where the boats lay within a few yards of the shore: the Indians readily made a lane for them to pass, and did not offer to interrupt them. The distance they had to go might be about fifty or sixty yards; Captain Cook followed, having hold of Terreeoboo's hand, who accompanied him very willingly: he was attended by his wife, two sons, and several chiefs. The troublesome old priest followed, making the same savage noise. Keowa, the younger son, went directly into the pinnace, expecting his father to follow; but just as he arrived at the water-side, his wife threw her arms about his neck, and, with the assistance of two chiefs, forced him to sit down by the side of a double canoe. Captain Cook expostulated with them, but to no purpose; they would not suffer the king to proceed, telling him, that he would be put to death if he went on board the ship. Terreeoboo, whose conduct seemed entirely resigned to the will of

others, hung down his head, and appeared much distressed.

“ While the king was in this situation, a chief, well known to us, of the name of Coho was observed lurking near, with an iron dagger, partly concealed under his cloak, seemingly with the intention of stabbing Captain Cook, or the lieutenant of marines. The latter proposed to fire at him, but Captain Cook would not permit it. Coho closing upon them, obliged the officer to strike him with his piece, which made him retire. Another Indian laid hold of the serjeant’s musket, and endeavoured to wrench it from him, but was prevented by the lieutenant’s making a blow at him. Captain Cook, seeing the tumult increase, and the Indians growing more daring and resolute, observed that if he were to take the king off by force, he could not do it without sacrificing the lives of many of his people. He then paused a little, and was on the point of giving his orders to re-embark, when a man threw a stone at him; which he returned with a discharge of small shot (with which one barrel of his double piece was loaded). The man having a thick mat before him, received little or no hurt: he brandished his spear, and threatened to dart it at Captain Cook, who being still unwilling to take away his life, instead of firing with ball, knocked him down with his musket. He expostulated strongly with the most forward of the crowd,

upon their turbulent behaviour. He had given up all thoughts of getting the king on board, as it appeared impracticable; and his care was then only to act on the defensive, and to secure a safe embarkation for his small party, which was closely pressed by a body of several thousand people. Keowa, the king's son, who was in the pinnace, being alarmed on hearing the first firing, was, at his own entreaty, put on shore again; for even at that time Mr. Roberts, who commanded her, did not apprehend that Captain Cook's person was in any danger; otherwise he would have detained the prince, which, no doubt, would have been a great check on the Indians. One man was observed, behind a double canoe, in the action of darting his spear at Captain Cook, who was forced to fire at him in his own defence, but happened to kill another close to him, equally forward in the tumult: the serjeant observing that he had missed the man he aimed at, received orders to fire at him, which he did, and killed him. By this time, the impetuosity of the Indians was somewhat repressed; they fell back in a body, and seemed staggered: but being pushed on by those behind, they returned to the charge, and poured a volley of stones among the marines, who, without waiting for orders, returned it with a general discharge of musketry, which was instantly followed by a fire from the boats. At this

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Captain Cook was heard to express his astonishment: he waved his hand to the boats, called to them to cease firing, and to come nearer in to receive the marines. Mr. Roberts immediately brought the pinnace as close to the shore as he could, without grounding, notwithstanding the showers of stones that fell among the people; but ——, the lieutenant, who commanded in the launch, instead of pulling in to the assistance of Captain Cook, withdrew his boat farther off, at the moment that every thing seems to have depended upon the timely exertions of those in the boats. By his own account, he mistook the signal; but be that as it may, this circumstance appears to me to have decided the fatal turn of the affair, and to have removed every chance which remained with Captain Cook of escaping with his life. The business of saving the marines out of the water, in consequence of that, fell altogether upon the pinnace; which thereby became so much crowded, that the crew were, in a great measure, prevented from using their fire-arms, or giving what assistance they otherwise might have done, to Captain Cook; so that he seems at the most critical point of time to have wanted the assistance of both boats, owing to the removal of the launch. For, notwithstanding they kept up a fire on the crowd, from the situation to which they removed in that boat, the fatal confusion which

ensued on her being withdrawn, to say the least of it, must have prevented the full effect that the prompt co-operation of the two boats, according to Captain Cook's orders, must have had, towards the preservation of himself and his people. At that time, it was to the boats alone that Captain Cook had to look for his safety; for when the marines had fired, the Indians rushed among them, and forced them into the water, where four of them were killed: their lieutenant was wounded, but fortunately escaped, and was taken up by the pinnace. Captain Cook was then the only one remaining on the rock; he was observed making for the pinnace, holding his left hand against the back of his head, to guard it from the stones, and carrying his musket under the other arm. An Indian was seen following him, but with caution and timidity; for he stopped once or twice, as if undetermined to proceed. At last he advanced upon him unawares, and with a large club, or common stake, gave him a blow on the back of the head, and then precipitately retreated. The stroke seemed to have stunned Captain Cook: he staggered a few paces, then fell on his hand and one knee, and dropped his musket. As he was rising, and before he could recover his feet, another Indian stabbed him in the back of the neck with an iron dagger. He then fell into a bite of water, about knee deep, where others crowded upon

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOKE.



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him, and endeavoured to keep him under : but struggling very strongly with them, he got his head up, and casting his look towards the pinnace, seemed to solicit assistance. Though the boat was not above five or six yards distant from him, yet from the crowded and confused state of the crew, it seems it was not in their power to save him. The Indians got him under again, but in deeper water : he was, however, able to get his head up once more, and being almost spent in the struggle, he naturally turned to the rock, and was endeavouring to support himself by it, when a savage gave him a blow with a club, and he was seen alive no more. They hauled him up lifeless on the rocks, where they seemed to take a savage pleasure in using every barbarity to his dead body, snatching the daggers out of each other's hands, to have the horrid satisfaction of piercing the fallen victim of their barbarous rage

“ The fatal accident happened at eight o'clock in the morning, about an hour after Captain Cook landed. It did not seem that the king, or his sons, were witnesses to it ; but it is supposed that they withdrew in the midst of the tumult. The principal actors were the other chiefs, many of them the king's relations and attendants : the man who stabbed him with the dagger was called Nooah ; he was stout and tall, with a fierce look and de-

meanour, and united in his figure the two qualities of strength and agility, in a greater degree than ever I remembered to have seen before in any other man. His age might be about thirty, and by the white scurf on his skin, and his sore eyes, he appeared to be a hard drinker of kava. He was a constant companion of the king, with whom I first saw him when he paid a visit to Captain Clerke. The chief who first struck Captain Cook with the club was called Karimanocraha, but I did not know him by his name. When the boats left the shore, the Indians carried away the dead body of Captain Cook, and those of the marines, to the rising ground at the back of the town, where we could plainly see them with our glasses from the ships."

In consequence of the barbarity which they exercised upon the dead body of Captain Cook, the whole remains could not be recovered. For, though every exertion was made for that purpose, though negotiations and threatenings were alternately employed, little more than the principal part of his bones (and that with great difficulty) could be procured. By the possession of them, our navigators were enabled to perform the last offices to their eminent and unfortunate commander. The bones having been put into a coffin, and the service being read over them, were committed to the deep on the 21st, with the usual military honours. What were the

feelings of the companies of both the ships on this occasion, must be left to the world to conceive; for those who were present know, that it is not in the power of any pen to express them.

In this melancholy manner was closed the life of our illustrious commander. It had been devoted to the service of his fellow-creatures, and the Almighty had eminently blessed him, by making him the instrument of such extensive usefulness: honours and rewards awaited him at home; but these it was not the will of Providence he should return to enjoy; he had lived, however, sufficiently long to deserve and to obtain the approbation of the wise and good, not only of his own times, but of the latest posterity. Let the young reader, therefore, always remember the lesson which this narrative is intended to inculcate, that in these countries an humble birth is no bar to a man's advancement to the highest distinction in his profession; that industry and a good character are always sure of being respected and rewarded, and if united to good abilities, may, under Providence, lead their possessor to be ranked, like Captain Cook, amongst the benefactors of mankind.

The further progress of the voyage does not fall within the design of this narrative. It will be enough to mention, that the ships having again advanced through Behring's

Straits, found any advance completely barred, as before, by the sea, and were thus obliged to renounce the hope of accomplishing this way a passage to the Atlantic, and that their commanders made sail for Europe, and cast anchor at the Nore on the 4th of October, 1780, after an absence of four years, two months, and twenty-two days. It deserves also to be mentioned, that the Court of France, with which nation England was then at war, issued an order, equally honourable to itself, and to our navigators, that the discoveries in which the latter had been engaged being equally useful to all nations, it was the king's pleasure that his officers should not molest, or endeavour to intercept them, on their return; but, on the contrary, render them all the assistance of which they might stand in need.

The character of Captain Cook has been drawn by several who knew him well, and had peculiar opportunities of observing him in all situations; we shall select from the number those which were written by two of his brother officers, who were with him at the period of his death.

“The constitution of his body (says Captain King) was robust, inured to labour, and capable of undergoing the severest hardships. His stomach bore, without difficulty, the coarsest and most ungrateful food. Great was the indifference with which he sub-



mitted to every kind of self-denial. The qualities of his mind were of the same hardy, vigorous kind with those of his body. His understanding was strong and clear. His judgment, in whatever related to the services he was engaged in, quick and sure. His designs were bold and manly; and both in the conception, and in the mode of execution, bore evident marks of a great original genius. His courage was cool and determined, and accompanied with an admirable presence of mind, in the moment of danger. His most distinguishing characteristic, however, was unremitting perseverance in the pursuit of his object. His temper might, perhaps, have been justly blamed as subject to hastiness and passion, had not these been disarmed by a disposition the most benevolent and humane."

"He was a modest man (says Mr. Samwell), and rather bashful; of an agreeable lively conversation, sensible and intelligent. In his temper he was somewhat hasty, but of a disposition the most friendly, benevolent, and humane. His person was above six feet high, and though a good looking man, he was plain both in address and appearance. His head was small; his hair, which was a dark brown, he wore tied behind. His face was full of expression; his nose exceedingly well shaped; his eyes, which were small, and of a brown cast, were

quick and piercing; his eye-brows prominent, which gave his countenance altogether an air of austerity.

“ He was beloved by his people, who looked up to him as to a father, and obeyed his commands with alacrity. The confidence we placed in him was unremitting; our admiration of his great talents unbounded; our esteem for his good qualities affectionate and sincere.

“ He was remarkably distinguished for the activity of his mind: it was that which enabled him to pay an unwearied attention to every object of the service. The strict economy he observed in the expenditure of the ship's stores, and the unremitting care he employed for the preservation of the health of his people, were the causes that enabled him to prosecute discoveries in remote parts of the globe, for such a length of time as had been deemed impracticable by former navigators. The method he discovered for preserving the health of seamen in long voyages, will transmit his name to posterity, as the friend and benefactor of mankind: the success which attended it, afforded this truly great man more satisfaction, than the distinguished fame that attended his discoveries.

“ England has been unanimous in her tribute of applause to his virtues, and all Europe has borne testimony to his merit.

There is hardly a corner of the earth, however remote and savage, that will not long remember his benevolence and humanity. The grateful Indian, in time to come pointing to the herds grazing upon his fertile plains, will relate to his children how the first stock of them was introduced into the country; and the name of Cook will be remembered among those benign spirits, whom they honour as the promoters of every good, and the instruments of every blessing."

When the news was brought to England, that her illustrious navigator was no more, nothing could equal the regret which his death excited, or the honours which were paid to his memory: they were such as his merit deserved; the Royal Society of London, to which he had been such a credit, testified their admiration of his character and services, by a peculiar mark of respect; a medal was struck, to commemorate his name and exploits, to which the members eagerly subscribed, and the gold impressions which were presented to the King of France, on account of the protection granted by him to the ships, and to the Empress of Russia, in whose dominions they had been treated with friendship and kindness, were received by both monarchs as a most flattering distinction.

Nor was the important object of providing for his family forgotten; soon after the intelligence arrived of his unfortunate decease,

his late Majesty, who had been throughout the munificent patron of Captain Cook's expedition, and now considering his widow and children as a legacy left to his country, was pleased to grant the former £200 a year, and to each of the three latter, £25 a year. Besides this, another occasion was afterwards seized of conferring a substantial benefit on the captain's family. The charts and plates belonging to the voyage to the Pacific Ocean, were provided at the expence of Government; the consequence of which was, that a large profit accrued from the sale of the publication. Of this profit, half was consigned, in trust, to Sir Hugh Palliser and Mr. Stephens, to be applied to the use of Mrs. Cook, during her natural life, and afterwards to be divided between her children.

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